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ALL ABOUT EDUCATION

will be contained in our Educational Number, to be published on Saturday, September 6. It will deal with pharmacy schools and examinations, and with the curricula and qualifications in medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and science. We want all those interested to send us prospectuses or similar information. As the number will be specially circulated to colleges and hospitals it will give manufacturers, agents, and wholesalers an excellent opportunity of calling attention to goods required or used by colleges and hospitals.

Summary.

TWO P.A.T.A. river views are given on p. 222.

HYGIENIC CIGARS are forbidden in Paris (p. 194).

FIVE interesting bankruptcy reports are printed on p. 197.

THE MINOR EXAMINATION RESULTS in London are given on p. 199.

WHOLESALE HOUSES are to charge 3d. per gal. for distilled water in future (p. 207).

LANOLIN is a better preservative than glycerin for vaccine kept in India (p. 201).

A GOOD HINT for the preservation of lime-cream is given by a correspondent on p. 213.

THE PATENTS BILL is getting slowly through the Grand Committee on Trade (p. 201).

A DUNDEE CHEMIST writes in an interesting manner about Forfarshire botany (p. 200).

POISON-SELLING by grocers is rather common in Scotland, a correspondent avers (p. 213).

THE WHOLESALERS' cricket contest is getting very interesting again. See results on p. 191.

OLEUM ABSINTHI, taken to produce abortion, has caused the death of a woman at Runcorn (p. 192).

MR. BECK explained to the Clerkenwell Magistrate why lead happens to get into cream of tartar (p. 196).

THE CENTAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS (50 lbs., &c.) is favoured by the President of the Board of Trade (p. 201).

MR. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Aberdeen, an ex-member of the Pharmaceutical Council, died on Tuesday (p. 202).

MR. C. F. CONRATH has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia. His portrait is printed on p. 221.

THE PROGRAMME of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations for this month's meeting in Dundee is mentioned on p. 190.

THE Rhodesian Pharmaceutical Society objects to British proprietary medicines being sent out there stamped (p. 207 and p. 221).

A BIRMINGHAM CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has got ten years' penal servitude for performing an illegal operation on a woman (p. 191).

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS have to pay heavily to travel in Scandinavia, and the authorities put many obstacles in their way (p. 207).

THE need for some understanding between photo-chemists in each town regarding the sale of films is urged by "Negatype" (p. 214).

WE refer, in an article on p. 205, to the need for pharmacists distinguishing between therapeutical standards and those used by analysts for their special purposes.

OUTINGS figure largely in our news space this week. The Newcastle, Wolverhampton, Plymouth, and Cardiff chemists have been indulging in that direction (p. 190).

MR. NEWSHOLME is to preside at a meeting on behalf of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund to be held in the Holborn Restaurant next Wednesday afternoon (p. 207).

THE opening of new botanical laboratories at Chelsea Physic-garden gives us the opportunity of stating some half-forgotten facts regarding the Garden (p. 206).

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is meeting in Manchester this week, and, as usual, there is an exhibition of pharmaceutical and other products. These we report upon fully (p. 208).

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in the Summer Number, Guaranteed Profits, Locum's Experiences, Book-keeping for Chemists, the Assistants' Agreement, Dr. Fumouze's Apprenticeship, and Mr. Reid's "Old Lot" are the densities pierced by "Xrayser" this week on p. 203.

THE market movements this week are higher prices for menthol, peppermint oil, senega, Japanese wax, permanganate of potash, and pimento. Refined camphor, quinine, and ferri et quin. cit. are lower. Hyposulphite of soda is firmer, and Belgian castor oil is easier. Cinchona at auction was lower (p. 217).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has sustained the appeal by Messrs. Bass & Co. regarding their diamond-mark label; and another interesting trade-mark case is referred to (p. 204), where Mr. Justice Byrne held that the non-use of a mark for goods constituting part of a registration class does not prevent others using a similar mark.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Elizabeth Brown appeared before the Middleton Magistrates on a charge of unlawfully wounding her husband, James Brown, chemist, Market Place, but the case was dismissed.

At the request of the President of the Suez Canal Company, Major Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S., and Dr. Walter Myers are to go to Ismailia next month to investigate the malaria epidemic prevalent there.

The German engineer and German housekeeper, whom Dr. Paul Peters, a Tottenham chemist, accused of robbing him, have been released, on their own recognisances, to come up for judgment when called upon.

A Volunteer bearer company, to be attached to the City of London Volunteer Brigade, composed of men in the employment of Bovril (Limited), was started on July 28. The company's present strength is thirty-four men.

William Herbert Ray, for some years in business in Cecil Square, Margate, as a chemist, but who has latterly practised as a dentist, was committed for trial at Margate on a charge of indecently assaulting a patient named Grace Hennessey, aged 19.

The executor of the late Mr. Andrew Ferrie, manufacturing chemist, of 55 Withnell Road, South Shore, Blackpool, and of the Crown Chemical-works, Egerton Street, Salford, intimates that all claims against the estate must be sent to Messrs. Sutton & Co., 13 Spring Gardens, Manchester, by September 5.

Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

The annual meeting will be held in Room No. 31, Queen's Hotel (Conference headquarters), Dundee, on Friday, August 15, at 9.45 A.M., Mr. Wm. L. Currie, of Glasgow, in the chair. The annual report is expected to give rise to an interesting discussion, and other items on the agenda also offer subjects of importance for consideration. They are:—

(1) The question of "reservation of titles."

This, by special request of several affiliated associations, has been set down for thorough consideration, with a view to having full evidence submitted which will enable the meeting to decide upon a definite course of action.

(2) Consideration of a scheme of territorial representation on the lines suggested by Mr. C. Thompson, of Birmingham, in November, 1892.

(3) Consideration of a resolution submitted by Grimsby Association in respect to patent-medicine law.

(4) Any other competent business which may be introduced by any delegate at the meeting.

The meeting is open to all Divisional Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society, whether they represent affiliated associations or not, but if they do not attend as representative delegates they have no vote in the election of office-bearers.

L.C.C. Items.

At the meeting of the London County Council on July 29 it was reported by the Improvements Committee that they had effected a settlement of the claims of Messrs. E. T. and T. S. Harley, chemists, in respect of 262 Mare Street, Hackney, E., acquired for improvements. The amount claimed was 3,727*l.*, and the amount of settlement was 1,840*l.*

The Main Drainage Committee reported that the current contracts for the supply of lime and protosulphate of iron to the Barking and Crossness outfall-works would expire in November next, and as it would be necessary to obtain supplies before the end of the recess they recommended that tenders be invited for the supply and delivery of 22,800 tons of lime, and 5,300 tons of protosulphate of iron. This was agreed to.

It was agreed on the recommendation of the Stores Committee to invite tenders for the annual contracts for stores, including disinfectants, &c.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

A meeting of this Association was held on July 22 at the Grand Hotel, Hanley. In the absence of Mr. J. Averill, J.P. (President), Mr. C. L. Morrison (Newcastle) was voted to the chair. At the conclusion of the ordinary business, Mr. Edmund Jones, Hanley (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. Weston Poole (Newcastle) were appointed delegates to represent the Association at the forthcoming Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Dundee in August.

Outings.

Upon the invitation of their *confrères* of the Sunderland Chemists' Association, the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association journeyed to Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, the historical seat of Lord Boyne. The weather was not of the best, but the hospitable entertainment provided by the Wearside men amply compensated for any drawback in that direction. The united company numbered some eighty ladies and gentlemen, and an enjoyable afternoon was spent in viewing the fine old castle, with its many historical surroundings, the armoury proving of exceptional interest. Tea was served "between showers" in the open air, and altogether the outing was as successful as its predecessors.

The members of the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association had their annual excursion on July 24. After a rainy morning, the weather improved, and by 2.30 (starting-time) the sky had cleared, and a pleasant afternoon and evening ensued. About twenty members and lady friends drove in a char-à-banc to Kinver through Wall Heath. Kinver was reached about 4.45, and high tea was served at Well's Hotel, after which the rock caves were explored. The party then climbed to the top of the Edge, and obtained a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The return journey was made through Enville, Wolverhampton being reached about 10 o'clock.

The Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association held its annual outing on July 23, when Lydford was visited, admirable arrangements being made by a committee consisting of Messrs. C. T. Weary (President), J. D. Turney, W. H. Woods, J. Barge, F. Maitland, S. A. Perkins, Condy U'ren, and C. J. Park (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer). The party travelled in a special carriage provided by the L. & S. W. R. Co., leaving Friary at 2.28 P.M., and arriving at Lydford at 3.48. After afternoon tea at the Manor Hotel, the party divided and were piloted by Mr. C. T. Weary and Mr. C. J. Park, the first section walking through the beautiful Lydford Gorge, and the other section visiting the castle, church, and village. High tea was served in the evening, and after a few remarks from the President, the visitors engaged in sports and tennis. Among those present, in addition to the committee, were Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Verkin, Mrs. Condy U'ren, Mr. F. A. Spear, Mr. Barge, jun., Mr. S. W. H. Green, Mr. H. N. Hearder, Mr. J. Page, Mr. P. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wood, Capt. Tierney, and Miss Tierney. Although the party was smaller than on some former occasions, the outing proved a very pleasant one.

The annual picnic of the members of the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association took place on Wednesday. Assembling at the Great Western railway station, the party took train for Raglan, visiting first the ruins of the famous castle. Its chief architectural features were graphically described by the President of the Association, Mr. Robert Drane, who exhibited unique specimens of the cutlery, wine-cups, &c., used in the reign of Charles I. Lunch was afterwards partaken of at the Beaufort Arms Inn, at the conclusion of which Mr. A. Hagon proposed the health of the President. Train was then retaken for Monmouth, where brakes were engaged, and the party had a delightful drive of ten miles through the beautiful valley of the Wye as far as Tintern. There Mr. Drane again acted as guide, dispelling the popular notion that the ruins, of which they made a brief inspection, were those of Tintern Abbey, and explaining that they were really those of the church of the Abbey of Tintern. He pointed out that the Abbey was situated in the adjoining parish. Mr. Drane exhibited a number of ecclesiastical relics. It was intended to proceed from Tintern to Chepstow to view the ruins there, but the want of time

necessitated a curtailment of the programme, and the rest of the day was spent at Tintern. Tea was laid in a marquee in the grounds of the George Hotel. The return journey was commenced at 8 o'clock, Cardiff being reached at half-past nine.

A Garden Party,

given by Mr. W. F. Wyley, managing director of Wyleys (Limited), Coventry, to the employés of the firm, was held in the grounds of the Charterhouse at Coventry on July 26. In spite of the somewhat unsettled weather a full programme of sports was carried out. A tug-of-war among four teams was an attractive item in the proceedings. Other events, games, &c., varied by walks through the gardens and grounds, occupied the guests until the evening, when the company sat down to an excellent dinner in a spacious marquee erected on the lawn. After dinner the prizes won during the afternoon were distributed by Mrs. Wyley, and a smoking-concert was held until 10 P.M., when the company dispersed, having had a most enjoyable time.

Birmingham Notes.

At the Birmingham Assizes on July 28, Joseph Beech (45), chemist, Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for performing illegal operations upon a married woman.

"A peremptory sale at short notice" was the heading of an advertisement of an auction sale of chemists' and druggists' effects at 146 Balsall Heath Road, which took place on Friday last.

Much sympathy will be felt with the local Association's Secretary (Mr. Blunt), who, after partial recovery from his severe illness, went for a sojourn at the seaside for a month, but has returned not much benefited thereby. All his friends wish him a speedy return to good health.

Those pharmacists who make certain purchases at the Grocers' Exchange will be interested to learn that a proposal is on foot to change the business-hours from Wednesday afternoon to Tuesday morning. It is contended that the half-holiday movement is interfered with by the present arrangement.

The pharmacists and tradesmen of Malvern, headed by Dr. Dixey, were the first to welcome Lord Beauchamp and his bride to Madresfield Court on Saturday last, and made the lady a most handsome present of jewellery, which she smilingly pinned on her dress at the conclusion of the address of welcome.

Birmingham will enjoy the distinction of having a greater representation at the Coronation service than any other provincial city, but the statement that all the marshals are old boys of the Oratory School is not accurate. Several of the marshals are young men whose selection is due to exceptional social influence, as well as being school-fellows of the Duke of Norfolk. All these officials have been specially instructed to arm themselves with smelling-salts in order to render first aid to fainting duchesses and overpowered countesses.

An extraordinary case of cattle-poisoning is reported from Market Drayton (Salop). During the past few weeks a number of animals which had been grazing on the estate of Captain H. Heywood Lonsdale, of Shavington, died suddenly without any apparent cause. The viscera of one of the animals has been submitted to Professor McFadyen, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, London, for analysis, and the portions forwarded are now declared to contain arsenic in sufficient quantities to cause death. A sample of some weed-destroying preparation which had been used on the intersecting roads has also been analysed and found to contain a considerable percentage of arsenic, but it is impossible to say at present that the cattle obtained the poison from this source.

Cricket.

On July 23, in a match between Mansfield Town Council and Mansfield Woodhouse Urban Council, Conncillor Agar, chemist and druggist, took 5 wickets for 9 runs for the Town Council team.

In the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship, Davy Hill's C.C. met Burgoyne's C.C. at

Brockley, on Saturday, July 26, with the result that Burgoyne's C.C. scored 26 and D.H.C.C. 93. For the winners, H. S. Collins scored 22 not out, and Dean 20; while G. Tombs captured five wickets for ten runs, and E. Sibley four wickets for ten runs. The following is the League table to date:—

—	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Wellcome C.C. ...	3	2	0	1	5
Davy Hill's C.C. ...	2	2	0	0	4
Burgoyne's C.C. ...	4	0	3	1	1
Hawley C.C. ...	1	0	1	0	0

Eleven by Eight.

On Tuesday of this week Mr. E. A. Holloway opened his new pharmacy at 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and gave every customer a 6½ cake of his "A. & O." soap. The pharmacy is 11 feet from front to back, and 8 feet wide. It has been neatly fitted by Messrs. Bygrave, in mahogany touched up with ebony, and it is astonishing how much has been got in the restricted space without cramping. The basement contains plenty of working room, and good storage under the street. It will be interesting to watch the development of the place.

A Chemist's Assistant with Two Wives.

Ernest Redhead (32), described as a chemist's assistant, was indicted at Leeds Assizes on July 26, for bigamy. It was stated that prisoner was married at Leeds Registry Office in 1893. In 1899 he left his wife and went to Portsmouth. In the following year, while at Hartlepool, he met a widow named Shirley. He subsequently obtained an appointment as chemist's assistant at Bishop Auckland. Afterwards he lived at West Hartlepool, and then went to London to fill another situation. Prisoner married Mrs. Shirley in London, but in the same year he returned to his wife, and had since lived with her. The prisoner was sent to gaol for four months. (See also *C. & D.*, June 7, page 877.)

Drugs for Analysis.

At a meeting of the West Sussex County Council, on July 25, a communication was received from the Local Government Board, pointing out that during the past five years very few samples of drugs had been taken for analysis, and that more samples should be taken in future.

Mr. A. E. Ekins, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, reports to the Herts County Council that during the past quarter he has analysed one sample each of saltpetre, Gregory's powder, camphorated oil, milk of sulphur, and orange-wine, and that all were found to be genuine.

A Cycle Accident.

While cycling at Dane Court, near Eastry, on July 23, Mr. A. Lewis Thompson, chemist and druggist, of Snargate, Dover, had a nasty accident. Mr. Thompson was riding just behind his wife, and caught the back wheel of her machine with the front wheel of his own, the result being that he was thrown violently to the ground. The injury appeared to be so severe that Mr. Thompson was conveyed to Dover in a cab. It was thought until the swelling subsided that the leg was broken, but a correspondent informs us that a personal inquiry shows that the injury only amounts to a bad bruise, the kneecap having given Mr. Thompson trouble before. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. A. C. Kay, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dover, had a bad bicycle spill near Eastry last summer.

A Manager's Death.

The Derby Borough Coroner (Mr. Close) on July 23 inquired into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Blair (50), who managed the Osmaston Road branch shop of Mr. C. Hefford, pharmaceutical chemist, of Derby. The evidence of the widow showed that the deceased had been drinking heavily for some time. He had been coming home the worse for drink every night of late, and had been found drunk in the shop many times during the day. Wm. Martin, a hairdresser, of Osmaston Road, said he went to the shop on July 19 to

make a purchase, and as there was another customer there who had been waiting some time without receiving attention he looked behind the counter and found the deceased apparently asleep. Witness added that he had often seen Blair drunk in the shop, but not incapable. Mr. Hefford deposed that the deceased had been his manager at the Osmaston Road shop for about two years, but until this year he believed him to be a steady sober man. About three or four months ago he found deceased drunk in the shop, and he sent him home; whilst on a second occasion he discovered deceased helplessly drunk in the shop and discharged him. Two days later he implored to be reinstated, and eventually on his signing the pledge witness took him back. The deceased did not make up the prescriptions, those being done at the Queen Street shop. The Coroner: Do you think it right that a man addicted to drink as the deceased was should be kept at a chemist's shop? Witness replied that he did not know the deceased was an habitual drunkard. Medical evidence showed that death was due to alcohol-poisoning, and one doctor said that a *post-mortem* examination revealed symptoms consistent with the taking of strychnine, although there was no direct trace of it. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony and added a rider to the effect that the deceased was not a fit and proper person to be behind the counter in a chemist's shop. The Coroner: I must ask you to go further than that. Do you find that that was within the knowledge of Mr. Hefford? The Foreman: We do.

The Danger of Ol. Absinthii.

At an adjourned inquest held at Runcorn on July 26 on the body of Mrs. Jane Grice (28), Ernest Bond, chemist and druggist, employed by Messrs. J. H. & S. Johnson, wholesale druggists, of Whitechapel, Liverpool, stated that on July 10 the firm received two letters from Halton, each ordering $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of absinthe, and he forwarded $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oil of absinthe to each address. The oil is not a scheduled poison, and is not regarded as a poison, the dose being one or two drops. He did not indicate the dose on the label. In his experience absinthe is not largely used in England. A neighbour of the deceased said Mrs. Grice told her she obtained the oil of absinthe from Johnson's, of Liverpool, and a few minutes after taking it deceased lay speechless. Dr. Carter Bell deposed to examining the viscera and contents and finding 103 grains of oil of absinthe—more than sufficient to cause death. In reply to the Coroner, he said that the drug was very seldom met with, and he looked upon it as a poison. He believed it was frequently used as an abortive, and also as a vermifuge. The Coroner (Mr. H. Dobson) said in his opinion it was very reprehensible to supply a drug like oil of absinthe without a direction as to the dose, and especially to one whose letter doubtless disclosed that she was an illiterate person. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused through deceased taking an overdose of oil of absinthe to cause abortion, and recommended that such a dangerous drug be scheduled as a poison. The foreman added that the jury were satisfied that the large dose of the drug was taken by mistake, the deceased not knowing how much to take.

The Week's Poisonings.

The number of fatalities from poisoning reported since our last record is unusually high. Seventeen deaths have taken place, fourteen of which were caused by the scheduled poisons—carbolic acid (6), laudanum (3), prussic acid (2), morphia, strychnine, and cyanide of potassium. The carbolic acid was taken by a man in Farringdon Road, E.C., by a Chelsea footman, by a two-year-old child at Fowey, and by women at Derby, Newcastle, and Wolverhampton. At the inquest on the latter evidence was given by Frederick George Walton, a drug-seller, of Bilston Street, Wolverhampton, who stated that deceased came to his shop and asked for twopennyworth of carbolic acid. He was not a qualified chemist, and was not, therefore, entitled to sell the poison. He told her so, but ultimately gave her some of the acid from the bottom of a bottle. The Coroner said it was a serious matter, because persons ought not to be able to obtain carbolic acid except under the conditions prescribed by the law, and the case must be adjourned, and an adjournment was then made for a week.—Laudanum was taken in overdose by men at Middlesborough,

South Shields, and Castle Donington. Prussic acid was taken by a master mariner named Howard at Cardiff, and by Mr. Frederick Walton, chemist and druggist, Horley, who had been worried by business affairs. A Birmingham silversmith drank a solution of cyanide of potassium, and strychnine was taken by a man at Tottenham. A man poisoned himself with morphia in a Widnes Hotel on July 27. Evidence was given at the inquest by Mr. A. Bennett, chemist and druggist, Victoria Road, Widnes, who said deceased called at his shop on the night of his death and asked for a "pick-me-up," which was supplied. He recognised deceased as a man named Lathom, who was at one time in his employ. Deceased got no morphia from him. The unscheduled poisons used comprised hydrochloric acid, taken by an actor at Hackney; phosphorus paste, with which a Southall navy killed himself; and salts of lemon, probably taken in mistake for Epsom salts, by a Heeley woman named Crookes.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. Samuel Hill, chemist and druggist, of Castelreagh Road, Belfast, has opened a neat branch at 381 Woodstock Road, Belfast.

No Evasion.

Many of the Belfast chemists, like other mortals, are taking their holidays, and it must be said that (thanks to the Dublin Council) qualified *locums* are in all cases provided.

A Compounder Wanted.

The Belfast Board of Guardians want a compounder, to whom they offer 90% per annum. They do not state what qualification is a necessity, but a stipulation is made that he must not engage in trade on his own account.

Sale of Shares.

In the Dublin Stock Exchange last week, the 1% ordinary shares of Messrs. Hugh Moore & Alexander (Limited), chemists and druggists, the Linen Hall, were dealt in to a limited extent at 10s. each.

Personal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, L.P.S.I., has resigned his post as dispenser to the Templemore Dispensary.

The many friends of Dr. H. T. Galbraith, apothecary and chemist and druggist, formerly of Londonderry (who gave evidence last week in the treason trial against "Colonel" Arthur Lynch), are glad to hear of his return. The doctor was a great favourite in the North of Ireland prior to his proceeding to South Africa. He sold his business in Londonderry to the Ulster Chemists' Amalgamation, and acted as one of the directors.

Charge of Administering Poison.

In the Dublin Southern Police Court on July 26, a woman named Elizabeth Fagan was charged with attempting to poison her husband with cyanide of potassium. The man was in the habit of using the poison in his business, and it is alleged that prisoner dissolved some of the cyanide in a tumbler of water and gave it to him to drink. The glass containing the alleged poison was handed to the police, and the Magistrate (Mr. Swift) ordered a remand for an analysis of the contents to be made.

Fires.

A destructive fire broke out last week in the drug, oil, and colour warehouse of Messrs. Baker & Wright, Academy Street, Cork, and the extensive premises, with stock, were completely destroyed. The supply of water was defective, and the Fire Brigade, in spite of all efforts, were unable to save the buildings.

On July 24 a fire occurred in the cellar of the premises of Mr. J. F. O'Neill, pharmaceutical chemist, Main Street,

Carrick-on-Suir, co. Tipperary, through a cask of methylated spirit becoming ignited. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the roof of the premises fell in. There is no town fire-brigade, the military fire appliances were in Cahir at the time, and the Clonmel Brigade would not attend unless they got special permission from the corporate authorities of the town. Thus Mr. O'Neill's premises were given over to the flames. He sustained damage to the extent of about 1,000l.

A Chemist's Suit.

At the Cork Assizes on July 26, before Lord Chief Justice O'Brien, an appeal case was heard in which the appellant was Mr. A. H. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, Doneraile, co. Cork, and the respondent Mr. C. W. Murphy. The case was originally heard by the Recorder of Cork at Kanturk Quarter Sessions, when his Honour refused an order under the Debtors Act to compel payment by instalments of plaintiff's claim against the defendant, amounting to the sum of 8l. 12s. 6d. The defendant had promised to pay the account at 7s. 6d. a month, but he had not paid anything. The defendant sent a letter in which he promised to pay the instalments mentioned, and his Lordship made an order that Mr. Murphy should pay at this rate.

No Merits.

In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, on July 25, some amusement was caused by an application in which a farmer named Hendry, of Greystones, claimed a large sum from a man and woman named Pharr and Evans, respectively, for alleged injuries to his health, by reason of the administration of noxious drugs. The defence was a denial. The plaintiff stated that he could get no solicitor to take up his case, but the Judge said there would be no difficulty in getting a solicitor if there were any real merits in the case. The application was dismissed.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Professor Macadam's Successor.

Mr. James Kerr, B.Sc.Edin., A.I.C., has been appointed lecturer on chemistry at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, in succession to the late Mr. Ivison Macadam, whose tragic death we recently reported.

Poisoned.

A Glasgow labourer named Henry Buchanan (63), who was unable to work, poisoned himself with carbolic acid on July 25.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club.

The monthly competition for the "Dick Handicap Medal" was played over the Braids last week. The winner was Mr. D. McLaren (93-10=83). The Hole and Hole competition was won by Mr. D. S. Philp, the runner-up being Mr. G. H. Clarke.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

In connection with the prize schemes of this Association, the McLaren prize (value 2l. 2s., and open to all apprentice members) has been gained by Mr. George Steven (with Messrs. Paton & Finlay), 27 Bruntsfield Place; the second or Association prize (value 12s. 6d.) by Mr. Andrew B. Gairn (with Mr. George Lunan), 20 Queensferry Street; and the third or President's prize (value 7s. 6d.) by Mr. Peter Gorrie (with Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.), 21 Duke Street. The Dott physics prize (value 1l. 1s., and open to all undergraduate members) has been gained by Mr. Robert Whitelaw Garrow (with Messrs. Lindsay & Gilmour), 11 Elm Row, Edinburgh.

Glasgow Notes.

A new drug-store in New City Road is to be carried on by "Good and Cheap" (Limited), which promises its customers a saving of 5s. in the pound.

According to a veracious chronicler, there is to be seen on the sea-front of a fashionable Clyde watering-place a shop with an elegant window-display of small wares and ladies' wearing-apparel, and above the door, in ornate gilt letters, the word "Surgery."

A travelling quack, who has just passed through Glasgow has the questionable merit of discovering an ingenious new dodge. He explains that most urban diseases are due to atmospheric smoke and dust, which clog up the bodily machinery. He then offers a cleansing-medicine, assuring his hearers that they will get ocular proof that it is clearing out the accumulated dust. The medicine contains ferri sulph.

Local chemists are increasingly aggrieved and molested by the growing practice of many medical men who, even when they leave a prescription with a patient, so contrive things by the insertion of an ingredient such as "mist. alb. ad ʒvj.," that the chemist cannot dispense it, and it frequently happens that, although a messenger is sent to the doctor's surgery, insult is added to injury by a refusal to give either the recipe or the preparation.

The newspaper-man has been at it again. He tells how he went into a chemist's shop (?) on the South Side and asked the "little timid girl" behind the counter for a pennyworth of oxalic acid, for removing rust-stains. After some hesitation, the girl explained that the regular shopman was out, and she did not know where to find the oxalic acid. "But would some other poison not do as well?" The sapient journalist comments on the bearing of such ignorance and incompetence on the safety of the public.

One of the charges preferred by the Faculty licentiates against the Pharmaceutical Society is that it is bent on creating a monopoly in the sale of all poisons for registered chemists. Dr. Hill, in his report to the Faculty, meets this contention by pointing out that as until recently no poison had been added to the schedule for nearly twenty years, there was certainly no haste in the development of the Society's sinister design. The licentiates' rejoinder is to be, that the frequent applications to the Privy Council show that it has not been for want of trying.

A veteran Glasgow chemist, whose recollections go back fifty years, says he is much struck by the contrast between the stringent precautions now taken for the public safety, as regards the storage and sale of poisons, and the anarchic state of things before 1868. He remembers a case in which the late Mr. Kinninmont acted as analyst, in which a herbalist was charged with the manslaughter of several persons, who had taken arsenic, sold by him for baking-powder. He had bought a large quantity of a white powder at a sale, and, trusting to superficial physical resemblance, had made up his mind that it must be baking-soda. It is symptomatic of the judicial and popular temper of the time that a light sentence was accepted as meeting all the requirements of the case.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

THE ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.—In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine last week Professor Proust dealt with the subject of the transmission of diseases by rats, and especially with those on board ships. He especially recommended that vessels on which rats thought to be plague-infested are found should undergo the same sanitary measures as would be applied if the disease had broken out among the passengers or crew.

LEAD-POISONING.—A decree has been issued by the President of the Republic forbidding the employment of white-lead in house-painting except in the wet state. White-lead products are not to be used with the hands, and lead paint is only to be scraped or pumice-stoned when wet. The workmen are to be provided with overalls, which are to be frequently washed. Appliances used for lead paint are to be kept clean, but the cleaning is not to be done in the dry state.

AN INJECTION OF MORPHINE.—The death is announced at Chatelaillon, where he was passing the summer, of M. Sardin, a dentist of La Rochelle, after an injection of morphine. The drug was obtained from a local pharmacist on a prescription signed by the dentist, and the police have taken the matter in hand with a view to establishing the responsibility for the death. It is stated that the pharmacist supplied a gram for morphine whereas only 10 centigrams was ordered, and the injection of so large an amount by the deceased is supposed to have caused the fatal result.

HYGIENIC CIGARS.—The Council of Hygiene of the Seine Department discussed a somewhat unusual subject at its last meeting, as the result of a report read by M. Guignard regarding the sale of so-called "hygienic" or "antiseptic" cigars, which are composed entirely of more or less aromatic products, and contain no tobacco whatever: The inventor of these cigars claimed that they would, without being lighted, produce quite an abundant cloud of smoke, guaranteed as absolutely inoffensive, and possessing, moreover, antiseptic properties. The great virtue, however, claimed for the cigars was that persons who are forbidden from using tobacco could have the illusion of smoking without experiencing any injurious effects. M. Guignard explained that he had examined and analysed these tobaccoless cigars with care, and had come to the conclusion that they were far from harmless. When inhaled they produced in the mouth either an excess of hydrochloric acid or ammonia. On the proposal of M. Guignard, the Council of Hygiene voted unanimously in favour of the prohibition of the sale of these cigars.

THE PROFESSOR'S PHARMACY.—M. Jadin, the young and brilliant Professor of Pharmacy at the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, delivered a lecture to the students a short time ago on the subject of "Fitting an Up-to-date Pharmacy" (*l'installation de la pharmacie moderne*). He criticised in somewhat sarcastic style the exaggerated window-displays and the shop-fronts, where price-lists replace the carboys of our ancestors. His ideal (from the professional and not the business-man's point of view), would be "a quiet frontage, with a special sign similar to those used by notaries in France; above the door-bell the name, followed by the single word 'Pharmacien.'" The customer would be received in a little office, plainly and quietly furnished; a few portraits of our glorious ancestors would decorate the walls, a bookcase would contain the pharmacist's text-books, and a table "with the scientific, medical, and pharmaceutical journals, to let customers know that their pharmacist does not remain indifferent to the daily progress of his art." The *officine* strictly so-called would not look on the street, but on the inner court. Medicines would be dispensed out of sight of clients, and the operator would thus have nothing to distract his attention. M. Jadin belongs to the younger generation of professors, and probably does not know the verse from Longfellow's "My Lost Youth":—

O sweet illusion of the brain,
O sudden dreams of fire and frost,
The world is bright when ye remain,
And dull and dead when ye are lost.

PERFUMERY AT THE 1900 EXHIBITION.—A souvenir of the last Paris Exhibition has recently appeared in the form of the report on the Perfumery Section by M. L. T. Piver, the well-known French manufacturer of perfumery, and Vice-President of the Syndical Chamber of French Perfumery. The report contains a lot of useful and even valuable information, and the fact that it is drawn up by one of the leading experts in the trade is a guarantee that the subject is properly treated. We have received a copy by the courtesy of Mr. John Laurier, who represented the interests of the English exhibitors on the jury in 1900. M. Piver opens his subject by a reference to the French Perfumery Section at the Exhibition, and describes the *salons* which formed the exhibits of the leading French houses. The excellent taste displayed in fitting these up is dwelt on at some length, and he justly claims that the section formed one of the most elegant portions of the exhibition. Of the foreign sections, that of Germany is extolled as it deserved; the others are discreetly passed over in silence. Part 1 of the report is devoted to a history of perfumery. Part 2 is devoted to the "role of science in the perfumery-industry." Part 3 treats of "natural products." Part 4 refers to the

"present state of the perfumery-industry." Part 5 gives the result of the awards by the jury. Ninety French firms exhibited, and 176 foreign firms. Of the latter, Great Britain and Canada figure for eighteen, and ten awards were distributed amongst them—viz., two *grands prix*, two gold medals, four silver medals, one bronze medal, and one honourable mention. This result speaks well for the unbiased way in which the jury performed their duties, especially as there had been a certain amount of political friction between France and England just previous to the Exhibition. The United States sent thirteen exhibits and received five awards (including one *hors concours*). Germany was specially favoured, having nine exhibits, all of which received awards (with one *hors concours*). The H.C. refers to firms who were represented on the jury. A short historical notice is given of each firm that received an award. Of the English firms who secured the four higher awards, it is interesting to note that three can claim an existence of over a century. John Gosnell & Co. (Limited) date from 1760, and, as the report says, "are still in a good way of prosperity." A. & F. Pears (Limited) were established in 1789, and J. & E. Atkinson (Limited) came into existence in 1793. The other firm (Grossmith, Son & Co.) had their origin in 1835. M. Piver has evidently been at much trouble in producing the report, and, even if a little tardy in making its appearance, he deserves to be complimented on the result.

Colonial and Foreign News.

MASSACHUSETTS can give even G.B. examiners points. Of 113 pharmaceutical candidates examined in that state during June only 24 passed.

THE NEW IMPERIAL regulations regarding the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes in Germany (see *C. & D.*, March 22, page 454) come into force on October 1.

CHINESE OPIUM FOR 'FRISCO.—A shipment of 16 tons of prepared opium, valued at 100,000*l.*, has just arrived at San Francisco from Macao, China. It is the largest consignment that has ever entered the United States, and the second largest that Macao has ever exported.

ACQUITTED.—The United States Commissioner has discharged Mr. Fleming, an English chemical-exporter, who was charged with invoicing imported borax as soda (see *C. & D.*, July 26, page 114). It was proved there was no intention to defraud the tariff. Mr. Fleming voluntarily went to America to test the case.

A DISTINCT PROFESSION.—A paragraph in a recent issue of the *Levant Herald* states that the Council of State at Constantinople has decided that the claim of chemists and druggists to be assimilated to medical practitioners is unacceptable, and has decreed that chemists and druggists should be subject to the professional tax from which medical men are exempt.

THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.—Professor Beckmann, director of the laboratory of applied chemistry at Leipzig University, who had accepted the official appointment to the directorship of the new Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute at Dahlem, has after all declined the office. Dr. Thoms, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the Berlin University, has accepted the post.

LADY DOCTOR'S DEATH.—Fräulein Doctor Else Neumann, the first lady doctor in Berlin, was found dead in her laboratory on July 24. Since acquiring her academical honours she had devoted herself to experimental research in electro-chemistry. It is presumed that she either inhaled poisonous gases or drank a tumbler of water by mistake which contained some poisonous substance.

A LEGACY DISPUTE.—Before his death Mr. Hervey C. Parke, formerly a member of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, subscribed to the endowment fund of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The conditions were: "Payable at my death, provided for in my will and agreement to pay interest on same at 6 per cent. semiannually from date that \$50,000 is subscribed." The heirs contended that this provision should be construed as a

promise to pay \$2,500 at the death of the subscriber, provided the \$50,000 had been subscribed before death. The Michigan Supreme Court holds that the subscription was an unconditional one, payable at death.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, has gone to Germany to investigate food-preservatives. The experiments "will consist in observing in young, healthy subjects the metabolic changes produced by foods which contain no preservatives, colouring-matter or other added foreign substances. Then these same foods will be continued in which these foreign substances are added in known proportions, while the digestive and other physiological functions will be studied chemically. The same set of subjects will be put back on ordinary food, and it will be noted how soon the normal condition is restored. The experiments will be made on from six to ten persons at a time."

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN TRINIDAD.—Mr. J. L. Hart, Superintendent of the Trinidad Botanical Gardens, in his annual report for the year ending March 31, 1902, states that ginger can be very successfully cultivated in Trinidad, as the plant grows well and the rhizomes are of excellent size. A plot devoted to this product yielded at the rate of 10 tons per acre of the undried rhizomes. Kola grows fairly well, but as it takes some years to come into bearing, no results have yet been obtained. A plot of turmeric has yielded at the rate of 2 tons per acre of green tubers. Cloves are found very difficult to rear through the early stages, but grow well when established. The section devoted to black pepper has made fair progress, but the plants have not yet reached their fruiting stage. The camphor-tree grows rapidly in Trinidad, but never attains a large size. Camphor and camphor oil, both of good quality, have been produced, and it is intended to grow a plot, with a view to testing the feasibility of growing it on a commercial scale.

East Indian News.

BOMBAY, July 12.

THE Mysore sandalwood sales this year have realised 8,94,538r. for over 1,907 tons.

TRADE ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.—At a meeting of representatives of Bombay firms, held this week, it was decided to form a Bombay Trades' Association.

FIRE.—A big fire broke out on the Simla Mall at about 2 o'clock on the morning of July 7, and completely destroyed, amongst other establishments, that of Mr. Herbert Davies, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Frank Bliss, whose pharmacy is close by, had his building unroofed in case the fire should spread. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the damage is estimated at between seven and eight lakhs of rupees (65,000l. and 70,000l.). The Mall (which is Simla's only business thoroughfare) is now closed, being blocked with salvage, which is covered with carpets and druggets, but the rain which fell throughout the night has caused great damage to the goods.

SENDING OPIUM BY POST.—Opium-smuggling through the Post Office is becoming rife in India. In an instance just brought to light no fewer than 1,763 tolas of Patna opium were despatched from Calcutta to Rangoon under fictitious addresses. Delivery was successfully taken, but when the postal peon and the two coolies carrying the baskets were arrested, on private information, the addresses and dates upon the opium-packets were found to have been torn off and destroyed, although the Post Office stamps were intact. It is evident that the postal delivery service offers an easy channel to get the drug to reach the consignee when the native subordinates can be made active promoters of the illicit trade.

THE DISCOVERY OF OTTO OF ROSE.—We read in the "History of the Moguls," by Père Latrou, that the famous Princess Nourmahal had a canal entirely filled with rose-water over which she used to walk with the Great Mogul. The heat of the sun separating the essential oil from the water, it floated on the surface. This, being remarked, led to the discovery and preparation of otto of rose.—*Reid's "Hist. and Lit. Botany."*

Trade Notes.

DAN LENO as sister Janc, and in the guise of a shilling inksand, is the latest novelty emanating from Messrs. Charles E. Braun & Co.'s establishment, 34 and 36 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, who have many similar novelties for country chemists' stock.

THE ERASMIC COMPANY (LIMITED), of Warrington, emphasise in their advertisement this week that Erasmic toilet-soaps leave a profit to retailers of 41 per cent. on their outlay, which is excellent terms for such popular soaps as these, which are now on the P.A.T.A. list, and the prices of them are fixed

MESSRS. W. H. WILLCOX & CO. (LIMITED), 23 Southwark Street, S.E., obtained first prize with silver medal at the Tunbridge Wells show last week for their collection of Willcox semi-rotary patent double and quadruple acting pumps, "Record" convertible pumps, patent wire-bound suction and delivery hose, Penberthy patent injectors, and "X L" ejectors.

EUCRYL IN PROCESSION.—In a procession of over 170 decorated "rullies" and horses which paraded the streets of Hull in aid of the Mayor's Extension Fund for the Infirmary one of the prettiest "rullies" was that of Eucryl (Limited). It was elaborately draped with green and purple art material, and displayed large dummy bottles of Eucryl soap and bottles of bath Eucryl, together with other advertising-matter.

THE INSTITUTE W. SCHIMMELPFENG, of 137 Cheapside, London, E.C., has opened a branch office in Constantinople. Its object will be to assist in the development of sound trade in and with the Ottoman Empire by promptly procuring from reliable sources any information a merchant may require in the interests of his business. Those who are desirous of opening up business connections in the East, and those who are already trading there, would do well to ask for the Institute's tariff, as Turkey undoubtedly offers a great field for commerce, but, on the other hand, presents very considerable difficulties.

THE BOTTLE-TRADE IN AERATED WATERS was once a big thing with chemists and druggists, but for good reasons they preferred to cultivate the syphon-trade. Now that that is firmly established as a legitimate department of the business, and has carried with it the correct idea that the best aerated waters are obtainable from chemists, Camwal (Limited) think that their clients should meet the growing demand by gentlemen for just enough soda or potash to mix with "one whisky." That is why they introduced the splitlet bottle a few weeks ago, and to enable chemists to bring this under the notice of their customers, Camwal have got up a neat model case containing half-a-dozen splitlets (soda, potash, ginger-ale, and lemonade) which they can send out free. It is a good idea, and well worth trying. Further particulars can be obtained from any of the Camwal branches.

A BUNCH OF LEMONS met our gaze when we opened our Summer Number last week. It lies between pages 80 and 81, and is another of the as yet comparatively few triumphs of the three-block colour-printing process. We have to make our apologies to Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, of Southwark, for omitting reference to this excellent inset when dealing with that group of advertisements last week. The bunch of lemons is seen hanging on a branch of the lemon-tree with the leaves and a few stray flowers. It is exquisite in colouring, and symbolises the perfection of Messrs. Stevenson & Howell's "Perfect Soluble Essence of Lemon." This is a product to which the principals of the house have devoted years of attention, and they have brought the essence to such a degree of concentration that less of it than of any other essence makes syrup for lemonade. The aerated beverage is fruity, yet clear as crystal. This soluble lemon-essence is typical of all the S. & H. series, both in concentration and flavour.

CHEMICALS to the value of 84,520l. were imported into the Hawaiian Islands last year.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

ALLISON AND ANOTHER v. ALLISON, JOHNSON & FOSTER (LIMITED) AND BURKINSHAW.

IN the Chancery Division on Friday, July 25, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Upjohn, K.C., moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant Burkinshaw or his agents from acting or representing himself to be the liquidator of the defendant company, and particularly from acting upon an alleged resolution of the shareholders of the company purporting to have been passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on January 28, 1902, or from in any way disposing of the assets of the company, and from taking or carrying on any proceedings in the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Kingston-on-Hull, as such liquidator, upon the footing that the company was in course of being voluntarily wound up. Learned counsel said the point raised in the motion was as to the validity of an extraordinary resolution for winding-up the company. He produced an affidavit setting out the minutes. The meeting was originally called for January 21 at the registered offices of the company. Mr. Foster alone was present, and accordingly in the absence of a quorum, as required by the articles of association, he adjourned the meeting until January 28. Then on January 28 the adjourned meeting was held. The minutes of that meeting were as follows:—

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the company was held on Tuesday, the 28th of January—present, Mr. Foster (in the chair) and Mr. F. E. Johnson. Notice convening the meeting of the 21st January was read, and the resolution adjourning the meeting to the 28th was read. The Chairman being satisfied that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and in order to protect the assets for proper realisation, it was resolved that the company cannot continue its business, and it is advisable to wind up the same voluntarily accordingly.

Mr. Upjohn said that Mr. Johnson did not vote either for or against the resolution, and it was essential to its validity that there should be a majority of three-fourths. The facts were that two members were present and that one did not vote.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., who appeared on the other side, said the company was incorporated in 1893, with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 1,000 shares of 10*l.* each. Of the shares, 900 had been issued, and 895 belonged to, and most of them were registered in the name of, Mr. Hazelwood Jeremy Foster, the chairman of the company. The plaintiffs in the action were Mr. Edward Allison, who professed to sue on behalf of himself and all other debenture-holders in the defendant company, and Frederick Edward Johnson.

Mr. Justice Farwell: It is a question of law.

Mr. Jenkins said that shortly before the resolution in question—viz., on January 11—a writ was issued against the company by the York Union Banking Company for 4,395*l.*, and on the same day a directors' meeting was held, at which Mr. Foster and Mr. Johnson were present. It was then resolved that the voluntary winding-up of the company would be the right thing to do, the company being insolvent. Mr. Burkinshaw was appointed liquidator, and a general meeting was to be summoned to affirm that resolution. In order to keep the assets safe, Mr. Burkinshaw, in the interim between the directors' meeting and the general meeting, was instructed to receive certain moneys, which he did, and paid them to a separate account, until his appointment as liquidator was ratified. Of course, Mr. Burkinshaw at once went in, and began to exercise his duties. The facts as to the adjourned general meeting were known to the parties at the time, and, in addition, Mr. Johnson took service under the liquidator, and received remuneration for his services. The creditors of the company, including the bank, supported the winding-up. The bank had presented a petition for a compulsory order, but that was merely for the purpose of protecting the assets and to prevent them going back to the former directors. They also desired Mr. Burkinshaw, a gentleman of high standing, to carry on the winding-up.

Mr. Justice Farwell: Do you want the motion to stand over until the trial of the action?

Mr. Jenkins said that was his suggestion.

Mr. Justice Farwell: You had far better get a compulsory order.

After some further discussion, his Lordship gave judgment, and, having reviewed the facts, said that how anybody could imagine that what happened at the adjourned general meeting constituted a three-fourths majority he was quite unable to ascertain. He did not want to say anything about honesty or dishonesty with regard to the action of the chairman, but it was remarkable that the chairman should say the resolution was carried by a three-fourths majority when only two members were present and one only voted. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he must grant the injunction asked for, the costs of the motion to be costs in the action.

Weights and Measures Acts.

UNSTAMPED AND DEFICIENT WEIGHTS.

AT the Nelson Police Court on July 25, Mr. Jos. Parkin, trading as a chemist and druggist at 24 Scotland Road, Nelson, was fined 10*s.* and costs, in each case, for having a number of unstamped weights and for having an unjust weight.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

ZINC-OINTMENT AND MERCURY-OINTMENT.

AT Liverpool Police-court on July 30, before Mr. Kinghorn, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, William Jones, chemist and druggist, carrying on business at 92, 157, and 344 Great Howard Street, Liverpool, was summoned on four informations for selling zinc-ointment and mercury-ointment which were not according to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. For the prosecution it was stated that the zinc-ointment only contained 2.2 per cent. of zinc oxide, instead of 15 per cent. The mercury-ointment had no mercury in it at all, and should have had 48 per cent. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 40*s.* and 17*s.* costs in each case, 11*l.* 8*s.* in all.

LEAD IN CREAM OF TARTAR.

AT the Clerkenwell Police Court on Wednesday, July 23, Daniel Davies, of 344 Caledonian Road, was summoned at the instance of the Islington Borough Council for selling potassium tartrate containing 0.025 per cent. of lead in combination. Mr. Bramall, who appeared to prosecute, said that since the issue of the summons it had been ascertained that there was lead present in all cream of tartar sold. The retailer consequently being blameless in the matter, he asked leave to withdraw the summons. Mr. Beck, for the defendant, said he consented to the withdrawal of the summons, but as Mr. Bramall's observations were calculated to produce unnecessary alarm, he thought it better that the position should be explained. The quantity of lead in question was very small, amounting only to 1 part in 4,000, and, indeed, the Government Laboratory had passed a higher percentage than this in samples which had been submitted to them. The fact that all cream of tartar contained lead was shown not only by the experience of the Islington Borough Council in taking these samples, but also by the samples which had been taken on behalf of the defence from six well-known retail chemists, for in each instance a quantity of lead equal to or larger than the quantity in this case was found. Moreover, these six samples had been purchased from four different wholesale houses and by them from different manufacturers. The lead arose in the process of manufacture, and if the case had gone on he would have contended that it came within the exception in the Section which provided that no offence was committed where the foreign substance was inevitably present in the process of manufacture. These proceedings had led to communications with the manufacturers, and he thought the result would be that after some interval had elapsed it might be possible to obtain cream of tartar free from lead. At present lead vessels were used in the manufacture because hitherto it had been supposed that no other method was possible.

Mr. Bramall: I must correct one statement which my friend has made. The quantity of lead is 1 part in 400, not 1 part in 4,000; it is 0.025 per cent.

Mr. Beck: My friend must really consider his arithmetic: 0.025 per cent. is 1 in 4,000; I am perfectly certain I am right.

Mr. Bramall: My friend is always certain, but I doubt if he is always right.

Mr. Beck: I am quite willing that the Magistrate should settle the point of arithmetic.

Mr. d'Eyncourt: I do not think I need do that. I will mark the case withdrawn.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re VALENTINE & Co., Wellington Chambers, London Bridge, General and Colonial Produce Merchants and Agents.—The affairs of Mr. C. R. Valentine, lately trading as above, came before Mr. Justice Wright on July 28, in the King's Bench Division, upon an application by the Official Receiver against the British Dairy Produce Company (Limited), at whose instance the receiving order was made, to repay to the Official Receiver, as trustee, three sums of money paid by the debtor to the respondents or their solicitors, after the date of the presentation of the petition and before the making of the receiving order. After hearing counsel the learned Judge ordered the money to be refunded, and gave the applicant the costs of the application.

Re E. E. BURFORD (trading as Burford Brothers), Canal Street, Camberwell, S.E., Salt, Oil, Chemical, and Viuegar Merchant.—An adjourned sitting for the public examination of this debtor was held on July 23 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Giffard. The debtor's statement of affairs showed liabilities 18,235*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, of which 17,407*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* was expected to rank, and estimated net assets 10,985*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* It was stated that a proof of debt lodged by the brothers of the debtor had been rejected by the trustee, and no appeal had been made against the Registrar's decision. Debtor stated that the business had been making a profit of from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* per annum, while the turnover for the same period amounted to 72,000*l.* The examination was concluded.

Re ROGERS BROTHERS, Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial Brokers, &c.—This case came before Mr. Justice Wright sitting in Bankruptcy on July 28, in the King's Bench Division. Mr. Muir Mackenzie appeared for a creditor for 3,281*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and asked that the trustee's rejection of his client's proof might be reversed. He stated that the amount was due on certain bills of exchange, for which the respondents had undertaken but failed to provide, and which his client consequently had to take up. The proof was rejected by the trustee on the ground that upon taking accounts he found there was a balance due to the estate from the applicant, instead of the latter being entitled to the sum claimed. After hearing Mr. Whateley for the trustee, his Lordship ordered the motion to stand over until the trustee had investigated the applicant's books, and the amount due had been arrived at.

Re THOMAS MOSCROP PENNINGTON, 7 Houghton Street, Bury, late of 20 Agur Street, Bury, Herbalist, now a Chemist's Assistant.—On July 23 at the Bolton Bankruptcy Court, debtor came up for his public examination. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 154*l.* 10*s.*, and assets 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Debtor stated that he purchased a herbalist's business in Agur Street, Bury, borrowing 45*l.* from a relative at 5 per cent. It used to be a good business, and he expected his takings to be about 5*l.* or 6*l.* a week, and his profits about 2*l.* 10*s.* He found that the business was bad, and in the course of two years executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities were 159*l.*, and his assets 31*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* After that he was out of work for some time. In February last he took a situation at a weekly wage. The reason for his insolvency was his expenditure being far in excess of his profits. He had not made any money in the place since he took it. The examination was then closed.

Re WILLIAM BARR, Bellshill, Manufacturing Chemist.—The examination of this debtor took place at Hamilton Bankruptcy Court on July 25, before Sheriff Davidson. Debtor said he commenced business thirty-eight years ago, the cause of his difficulties being a fire, which occurred ten years ago, when his premises, which were uninsured, were burned to the ground. The business was converted into a limited-liability company about two years ago, with debtor as managing director. The company got into difficulties, and was now in liquidation, the latter bringing about his bankruptcy. The liabilities are stated at 1,655*l.* and assets 800*l.* The examination was closed.

New Books.

Sparrow, F. W. *The Principles of Simple Photography*, 7 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 130. 1*s.* net. (Hazzell.)

Watkins, R. L. *Diagnosis by Means of the Blood*. 154 photographs of specimens of blood, showing products found in definite diseases. 9 x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 388. 2*l.s.* (Low.)

Gazette.

Partnership Dissolved.

Farmer, S., and Farmer, W. C., under the style of Farmer Brothers, Birmingham, brass shop-fittings manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Griggs, William Alfred, Leicester, surgeon.

Tizard, Henry John, Colney Hatch Asylum, assistant medical superintendent.

New Companies & Company News.

OZOLITE (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of lamp, candle, night-light, cycle, carriage, and general illuminant manufacturers, manufacturers and refiners of and dealers in oils and oleaginous and saponaceous substances.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ADVERTISING COMPANY (LIMITED), with a capital of 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, take power to carry on business as chemists amongst other trades. The first directors are C. C. Battelle and A. W. Ramson. Registered office, Gwydyr Chambers, 104 High Holborn W.C.

JOSEPH ANDERSON & SONS (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of reclaiming rubber and manufacturing carbon bisulphide now carried on by Joseph Anderson & Sons, at Bank Bridge Lane, Clayton, Manchester, and to carry on the same and the business of chemical-manufacturers, drysalts, and merchants. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Anderson, sen. (governing director), H. McMillan, and J. W. G. Coombs. J. Anderson, sen., may retain office while holding 1,000 shares; remuneration as governing director, 520*l.* per annum. Remuneration of ordinary directors to be fixed by the company. Registered office, Bank Street, Clayton, Manchester.

ELME POTASH MINES (LIMITED).—Capital 265,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Loudon and Foreign Commercial Trust (Limited), to acquire mineral concessions, to prospect, search for, examine, and explore any territories and lands in Germany or elsewhere for alkali-salts, potash, rock salts, minerals, metals, or precious stones, and to work, prepare for market, and deal in any such products as aforesaid. The first subscribers are:—E. Moll, Hanover, Bodekersh 76, director; M. Gross, Pforzheim, Erbprinzenstrasse 22; E. F. Norman, Rozel, Elm Road, Wembley, chartered accountant; H. A. Cox, 8 Ellerdale Road, N.W., chartered accountant; E. T. Church, 2 Kepler Road, Clapham, S.W., clerk; F. H. Riches, Alverstoke, 44 Shenley Road, Camberwell, S.E., clerk; and S. H. Penwarden, 13 Comely Bank Road, Walthamstow, clerk.

ESKELL & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business formerly carried on at 25, and now at 13, Hanover Street, W., and to carry on the business of makers of artificial teeth, plates and tools, and dental and other implements, to engage American and other qualified dentists, to participate in profits arising from the business of a dental surgeon, to oppose Bills in Parliament or otherwise in matters affecting the profession of dentists, &c. The first subscribers are: Miss S. Eskell, 6 Westbourne Square, W.; Miss A. Eskell, 6 Westbourne Square, W.; A. Cresswell, Trotter's Farm, Essex, farmer; D. Eskell, 65 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., surveyor; E. E. Eskell, 60 Chancery Lane, W.C., surveyor; Miss K. Eskell, 6 Westbourne Square, W.; and E. W. Smith, 91 Cannon Street, E.C., vestry clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are D. Eskell and A. Eskell. Registered office, 13 Hanover Street, Hanover Square, W.

COUNTY CASH CHEMISTS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. Baker and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, dental, industrial, and other preparations, dealers in proprietary articles, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: G. Baker, Gwernymilwe, Senghenith, Glam, hotel proprietor; D. Lloyd, Tyrbryn, Senghenith, near Cardiff, schoolmaster; F. Williams, 104 Commercial Street, Senghenith, grocer; G. Spencer, 94 Commercial Street, Senghenith, hairdresser; C. T. England, 104 Commercial Street, Senghenith, certificated teacher (Whitehall); E. Shaw, Universal Collieries, Senghenith, colliery manager; and A. J. Williams, Rose Cottage, Ahertridwr, certificated teacher. No initial public issue. The number of directors is to be six; the first are D. Lloyd, F. Williams, G. Spencer, C. T. England,

E. Shaw, and G. Baker (managing director). Qualification, fifty shares. Registered office, 120 Commercial Street, Senghenith, near Cardiff.

ESCHWEILER WOLTERECK PROCESS SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between W. Eschweiler and H. C. Woltereck of the first part, G. W. Ireland of the second part, and the company of the third part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of chemicals and manures, coke-manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, distillers, producers of ammonia or nitric acid, the salts of ammonia and the various residual products of ammonia, gas-makers, coke, coal, tar, pitch, asphaltum, and ammoniacal-liquor manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are: H. S. Sugden, 10 Ironmonger Lane, E.C., solicitor; H. C. Woltereck, 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W., consulting chemist; G. W. Ireland, 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., merchant; A. M. Fletcher, 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C., accountant; P. Suarez, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W., Consul-General for Bolivia; J. R. Blanco, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C., secretary; and T. A. Glasse, 28 Arlington Road, West Ealing, W., gentleman. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (chairman 150*l.*), with an increase according to profits. Registered office, 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

S. HOFFNUNG & Co. (1902) (LIMITED).—Capital 550,000*l.*, in 80,000 participating preference shares of 5*l.* each, and 150,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To acquire, extend, and carry on the business of S. Hoffnung & Co. (Limited), of 102 Fore Street, London, trading as wholesale general merchants, shippers, and importers in London, Sydney, Brisbane, and New York; to acquire long leasehold premises at 102-3 Fore Street, E.C., and Pitt Street, Sydney, freehold warehouses at Charlotte Street, Brisbane, and other assets and property; and to carry on the business of importers, general merchants, commission agents, factors, brokers, bankers, &c. The first subscribers are: S. Sinauer, 102 Fore Street, E.C., merchant; L. H. Nathan, 102 Fore Street, E.C., and Sydney, merchant; A. Hoffnung, 102 Fore Street, E.C., merchant; A. H. Nathan, 102 Fore Street, E.C., merchant; L. Hoffnung-Goldsmid, 102 Fore Street, E.C., merchant; G. H. Davis, Sydney, N.S.W., merchant (by his attorney, S. Sinauer); B. Sinauer, 102 Fore Street, E.C., merchant; and L. Dauch, 102 Fore Street, E.C., clerk. Minimum cash subscription 46,667 participating preference shares. The directors are S. Sinauer, L. H. Nathan, A. Hoffnung, and S. Hoffnung-Goldsmid (all of London), and A. H. Nathan and G. H. Davis, both of Sydney. Qualification of first directors, 5,000*l.* participating preference shares. Remuneration of first directors, 200*l.* each per annum, in addition to such sums as are fixed by agreement for their services as managers, amounting in the aggregate to 6,750*l.* Registered office, 102 Fore Street, E.C.

BLANC SUEDOIS (SWEDISH WHITE) (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (8,000 preference). Objects: To acquire any interest in any patents, licences, concessions, and the like relating to the manufacture and production of Swedish White, and in particular to acquire certain existing inventions and French and other patents from G. von Reinolds, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, salters, oil and colourmen, drug, dye-ware, paint and colour-grinders, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles and photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are: F. Wicks, Halfway Lodge, Esher, author; H. K. Rutherford, Polmont, Henley, managing director of tea company; O. W. Williams, 7 Argyll Mansions, Kensington, W., chartered accountant; J. R. Whamond, 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, E.C., chartered accountant; W. B. Esson, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., 14 Union Court, E.C.; J. H. Stephens, 27 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., chartered accountant; and A. Whitley, Clovelly, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, bank manager. Minimum cash subscription, 1,000 shares. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are F. Wicks, H. K. Rutherford, and O. W. Williams. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration, according to profits.

SPRATT'S PATENT (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months to June 30 last on the ordinary shares of 6*s.* per share.

BOVRIL (LIMITED).—The directors have announced interim dividends on the preference and ordinary shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum respectively.

The Moscow chemical and colour works, formerly Meister, Lucius & Brünig, has closed its second business year with a net profit of 155,452*r.* A dividend of 9 per cent. against 7½ per cent. in 1900, has been declared.

The firm of Stollwerck Brothers, of Cologne, chocolate-makers, and also manufacturers of pharmaceutical speciali-

ties, has been converted into a company under the style of Stollwerck Brothers' Company, Cologne. The joint-stock capital amounts to 5,000,000*m.* preference shares and 9,000,000*m.* ordinary shares.

SPRATT'S PATENT (AMERICA) (LIMITED).—At the annual meeting of shareholders on July 24 it was stated that the net profit, after payment of the debenture interest, providing reserve for bad debts, and all other expenses, amounted to 5,665*l.* The directors recommend a dividend of 1*s.* per share, and after putting 2,000*l.* to reserve, there remains a balance of 1,232*l.* to carry forward.

Marriage.

TAYLOR—McCORMACK.—At St. Paul's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on July 29, by the Rev. C. J. Hamer, John Henry Taylor, chemist, Newcastle, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward McCormack, of Newcastle.

Deaths.

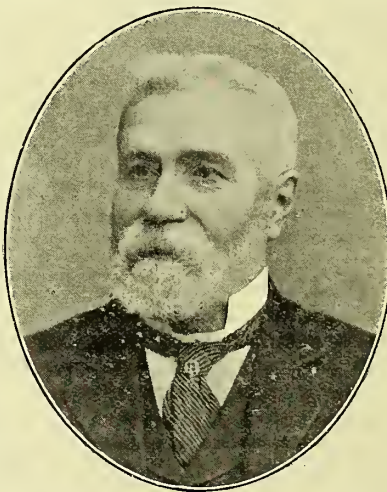
BECKITT.—At Burbage, Buxton, the result of an accident, Mr. James Marshall Beckitt, of J. M. Beckitt & Son, chemical-manufacturers, Miles Platting, Manchester. Aged 75.

CHILDS.—On July 22, Mr. Joseph Linington Childs, pharmaceutical chemist, Portland. Aged 79.

FERGUSON.—At Croft Carnoeh, Kingussie, on July 23, Mr. Duncan Ferguson, chemist and druggist. Aged 25. Mr. Ferguson served his apprenticeship in Kingussie, after which he studied at the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy, Glasgow. Having passed the Minor, he went to London for a short time, but ultimately got an appointment in Bombay. He had to return to his native land owing to bad health, however, and died at his father's house.

JOHNSTON.—On July 29, at 24 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Mr. John Johnston, sen., of George Reid & Sons, chemists, Aberdeen. Aged 70.

It is only a few weeks since we spent part of a day with Mr. Johnston, when he was in the best of health and spirits, and spoke cheerily of his old friends on the Pharmaceutical Council. We now learn that he was at business as usual on Thursday afternoon, July 24, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic faint. He was immediately



taken home, but he never rallied, and death took place at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. Johnston belonged to Aberdeen, and more than half a century ago he was apprenticed with Messrs. George Reid & Sons, chemists and druggists, and with that important business he was identified to the last. For many years he acted as representative of the firm in the North and South, but in 1880 he became sole partner and took over the business. For forty-five years George Reid & Sons occupied premises in Union Street, and about a year ago removed to King Street. There the retail and wholesale trade was continued, the latter especially being excellently housed, and it was receiving Mr. Johnston's keen supervision, for the firm has an excellent connection in Aberdeenshire and the North. He was proud of the fact

that his firm was almost the first in pharmacy to receive a Royal warrant of appointment as chemists and druggists to King Edward. He had always taken a keen interest in pharmaceutical affairs, and had served the local Chemists' Association as President, besides assisting it in other ways. He became a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1892, on the retirement of the late Mr. James Watt, and held office until last year, when he retired. Mr. Johnston was a keen and intelligent observer of passing events, and locally his interests and activities were mainly confined to the ecclesiastical field. He was an attached member of Greyfriars Parish Church, in which at the time of his death he held the office of ruling elder. In all the affairs of the congregation he took the leading part, and his advice and counsel were highly valued by his fellow office-bearers. Only a few weeks ago he had the satisfaction of being prominently identified with the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Greyfriars Church. Mr. Johnston is survived by three sons and four daughters, the eldest son, Mr. John Johnston, being in the business of George Reid & Sons.

LAWRENCE.—Mr. Frank M. Lawrence, president and principal owner of the Rio Chemical Company, of New York, died at the Hotel Imperial, New York, on July 9. Aged 42. Mr. Lawrence was the only son of Dr. J. J. Lawrence, founder, editor, and proprietor of the *Medical Brief*. In company with the late Mr. Clifford Richardson he founded the Rio Chemical Company, and engaged in the manufacture of several successful proprietary preparations.

WALTON.—At Horley, Surrey, on July 22, Mr. Frederick Miles Walton, chemist and druggist. Aged 40.

WHEELER.—At Southsea, on July 25, after a brief illness, Mr. Frederick William Wheeler, chemist and druggist. Mr. Wheeler had been in business in Clarendon Road, Southsea, for upwards of thirty years, and was highly respected.

Business Changes.

BOOTS (LIMITED) are opening a retail shop at 82 High Holborn, W.C.

THE LEEDS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY is opening a new drug-store in Meanwood Road, Leeds.

MR. F. H. BOWES, chemist and druggist, Kirby Moorside, is opening a branch business at Newtown, Exeter.

MR. ARTHUR BUSH, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Messrs. Barnett, Newth & Co., at 97 Uxbridge Road, W.

MR. G. L. DOUTHWAITE, chemist and druggist, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. S. J. North at Hainton Street, Grimsby.

THE business at 5 West Street, Boston, purchased by Mr. J. H. Woodward, was that of Mr. W. Irwin Page, not Mr. P. D. Page as reported last week.

MESSRS. W. B. SMITH & Co., of High Street, Gosport, have taken over the prescription-books and preparations belonging to the business lately carried on by Mr. J. R. Eagle-Precoat, chemist and druggist, at 39 High Street, Gosport.

"PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS" (2s. 6d., C. & D. office). The *Pharmaceutical Journal* says:—"The second edition is undoubtedly the best small manual of urine analysis at present available. The collaboration of physician and pharmacist has in this case produced a most satisfactory result, the directions for practical work being concise and correct, while the deductions from analytical data are up to date, and sufficiently developed to give point to the analyst's work without trespassing upon the domain of the physician. . . . The book can be recommended to pharmacists as the best available guide to urine analysis. The methods and deductions are in accordance with modern physiology and pathology, and both authors and publishers are to be congratulated upon the appearance of a volume which is in accordance with the best traditions of medicine and pharmacy."

July Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were granted certificates at the examinations held in London:—

MINOR.

Abdurahman, Abdul K., London
Allen, Wm. Herbert, Kilburn
Arthur, J. W., Peterborough
Bagshaw, Harold, Oldham
Bailey, Thos. H., Wandsworth
Bartleman, Geo. H., London
Bellamy, Clem. J. V., Caistor
Bolton, J. Hook P., Southgate
Bott, Edith Beilby, London
Buckpitt, William H., Bath
Bygott, Henry Walter, London
Cameron, Wm. R., Acerington
Cheetham, Percy, Louth
Clayton, James, Great Harwood
Cockrill, Thos. Wilkinson, Hull
Collitt, Bernard, Gainsborough
Cooper, Astley, Leeds
Cottman, Thomas, Dorchester
Craine, Thos. Howard, Douglas
Cross, John William, Guildford
Crossley, Arthur, Denton
Cumber, Joseph John, Guernsey
Evans, Evan A., Birkenhead
Evans, John Richard, London
Fairless, Wm. Edward, Wigan
Fewtrell, Patrick Roy, Turf
Firth, John Naylor, Mansfield
Fox, Albert Tregelles, London
Gee, Geo. Lawrence, Kensington
Gooch, James Bowles, Holt
Grayson, Harry, Leeds
Hales, George William, Letton
Hamblen, R. R. P., Bournemouth
Hawley, John P., Winchcombe
Hines, F. Gladstone, Ipswich
Hirst, Alfred N., Manchester
Holmes, Ernest Shutwell, Hull
James, Ernest Henry, Acton
Johnson, Albert E., Gloucester
Jones, Edgar Alfred, Ripley
Jones, Walter Eytton, Raabon
Lewis, David, Llandebie
Llewelyn, Thomas, Whitland
Long, Francis Henry, Bristol
McMyn, Richard H., Blackburn
Maw, A. Trentham, London
Mills, Herbert Arthur, Bath
Modime, James Arnold, London
Moore, Francis H., Blackpool
Morris, David, Carmarthen
Mortimer, John H., Hastings
Newby, Frank, Oldham
Palmer, Sidney T., Leicester
Polgreen, Cyril, Plymouth
Powell, William Guy, Newbury
Pybus, F. W., Kirkby Fleetham
Reine, Ernest Bradley, London
Rees, Herbert, Spalding
Reeson, H. Stanley, London
Reeson, Walter M., Boston
Renard, Herbert, Leeds
Richards, F. R. G., Manchester
Ridehalgh, Lincoln, Brighton
Roberts, Herbert C., London
Rogers, Benj. G., Carmarthen
Rooney, Patrick, London
Rowe, George A. S., Narberth
Sheldon, C. F., Birmingham
Sholl, John Paul Cook, Penzance
Shreeve, Geo. James, Lowestoft
Simpson, Francis E., Bloxham
Stonlake, Cecil, Guernsey
Taylor, Samuel S., Halifax
Tebb, Harry, Hull
Terrington, J. H., King's Lynn
Thomas, Thomas J., Lampeter
Tomlinson, Luther, Burnley
Toy George Harold, Perry Barr
Tucker, Wm. Theodore, London
Turner, Dennis, Wm., Finchley
Waddell, Robert A., Sunderland
Watts, Ernest George, Sutton
Weller, Cecil, High Wycombe
West, Robert Henry, Halifax
Wickham, Thomas B. C., Witney
Williams, Arthur W., Taunton
Williams, Geo. Wynne, Dolgelly
Wilmshurst, T. E., Cranbrook
Wolff, Hugo, Liverpool
Woodhouse, Wildish M., Ludlow
Woods, W. B., Ormskirk
Wright, Arthur, Barnsley

CONUNDRUMS FOR CHEMISTS.

Like what medicine is one who cashes bills?—Cassia.

What medicine bespeaks in its name its fitness for dogs?—Bark.

Like what is a speech against money?—Anti-mony.

What instrument is like a cutting reply?—The retort.

What two articles would a hodman be most likely to carry out from a chemist's shop?—Mortar and plaster.

What medicine are we reminded of by a man beating his wife?—Elixir.

What does a negro take when he is hung?—Black drop.

A CHEMIST, who has had plenty of leisure to observe the "passing show" during the holidays, reports the following incident: Man (recovering slowly from holiday spree, who catches sight of inverted images of passers-by in window-carboy), excitedly: "Oh! my. See the folk on their heads through the bottles." Female Bystander (of Puritanic aspect), with marked asperity: "Ay, there's a lot o' folk on their heads through bottles the night." Collapse of the gentleman with the vine-leaves in his hair.

Forfarshire Botany.

Half-holidays with the Vasculum.

By A DUNDEE CHEMIST.

WHEN I sat for the Minor examination in Edinburgh, and passed, Mr. James Buchanan, the examiner in botany, so interested me in his subject that I determined, when leisure afforded, to learn more about botany. So I got me a copy of the "Clydesdale Flora," and by its aid picked up in the course of three or four years many excellent specimens: in short, I became interested in the flora of Scotland. The Fates took me to Dundee, and I was not long in discovering that the district is an admirable one for the botanical student.

To begin at the centre, it is easy (speaking of twenty years ago, at least) to believe that the foreshore of the town included quite a large number of superior plants, which were continued for miles east and west, and upwards to the Law—the hill which overlooks the town at an elevation of 572 feet. I then picked up, amongst one or two others, an interesting specimen which I have not seen again—viz., the *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, or shepherd's needle, which was probably one of the last survivors on the made-up ground at the Esplanade. Near the top of the Law, in the end of summer, I was surprised to find the field scabious (*Knautia*), which is very rare in the West of Scotland, growing in abundance on every hand. The pretty little *Tridentaria europæa* (chickweed winter-green), which is bountifully sprinkled over all the valleys of Forfarshire, was not mentioned at all in the earlier editions of the "Clydesdale Flora." On the other hand, I have found no traces among the sandhills of Forfarshire of the pretty little bird's-foot (*Ornithopus perpusillus*), which seems to tail off at Strathearn, the only relative of that species with divided legume being the *Covanilla varia*, which we find occasionally as an "escape."

Though about six weeks late, we have had a magnificent display of crucifers in bloom this season all along the links, extending from Barry to Broughty Ferry. As Gardiner (author of the "Flora of Forfarshire") leads one to expect, there are occasionally alpine plants to be found amongst the more common things—e.g., *Thlaspi alpestre*, beside *Erophila verna*, *Thlaspi arvense*, *Teesdalia*, *Arabis*, thale cress, &c., finishing up towards the end of May with a lavish display of that comparatively rare species *Lepidium Draba*, equal, if not superior, to that noted by your Edinburgh correspondent (July 21, page 948). It was growing among long grass about half a mile from Dundee, and seemed worth a guinea at least as a table-decoration.

Quite near the eastern side of Broughty Ferry the student begins to make the acquaintance of the species of *Astragalus*, associated in his mind, no doubt, with the tragacanth of his materia medica; *A. hypoglyttis* and *A. glycephyllus* being found along the coast towards Arbroath, and the alpine milk-vetch at Braemar and Clova. *Daucus maritimus*, with its peculiar inverted umbel, as compared with the bird's-nest which the common wild carrot makes in fruiting, may also be picked up here.

A trip to the cliffs of Arbroath should never be missed by the visitor. Here one may possibly be accosted at the station by a young man who takes quite a special interest in botanical parties. He promises in particular that he will show you the sea-olly (sea-holly), *Eryngium maritimum* (a plant, by the way, which authorities declare has utterly disappeared from the district). "All right," says some one of the party who had evidently got his fingers well pricked as he pulled up one of these little "hedgehogs" at some such place as Cumbrac. "If we are misguided we cannot be mistaken; and it will be a real pleasure to see its blue capitulum and sea-green leaves again." As we proceed on our way we are delighted to see once more the old red sandstone with its fantastic carvings of sphinxes and pyramids bounded by a waste of waters. Some of the dens here are choked up in summer with interesting plants, that fine foliage-plant *Geranium sanguineum* being specially prominent, the petals, however, deficient in colour. By the time we draw up at the cave, which we calculate is quite three miles from the nearest chemist's shop in Arbroath, we learn that the sea-

olly which our friend had discovered was in reality the carline thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*), a little past its best, but commoner here than in many places. There is a nook where the Scottish lovage (*Ligusticum scoticum*) may be found, also abundance of *Campanula glomerata*, more *astragalus*, and pellitory, which is common all round the East Coast.

On my visit last summer we felt enterprising enough to adventure the passage of the cave which was to form the terminus of our journey. It proved quite long and difficult enough, with the assistance of a pilot and a box of vestas, to make us pleased to see the light of day at the other end. After pulling ourselves up sufficiently to look around, we saw the splendid slab of native barytes which Nature has caused to be inserted in the sandstone just over this end of the cave. We looked down on the quaint fishing village of Auchmithie, and further on towards the Redhead, along which the maiden pink (*Dianthus deltoides*) is very frequent, and were able to return in time to catch the express train to Dundee, fully aware that there is much about the neighbourhood of the Round O to be seen by the casual visitor.

A few miles east of Forfar we find ourselves amongst that remarkable series of lochs, of which the principal is Rescobie. It is one of the best natural history hunting-grounds in the county. From these lakes every species of pondweed may be obtained, and a great variety of beautiful and interesting plants grow in the water, marsh, and woods that surround them—*Utricularia*, bog-bean, *Ranunculus lingua*, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, *Stratiotes aloides* (water soldier), *Cienta virosa*, and many more. Tracing the limits of the Sidlaws from their highest point (Craigoul, 1,250 feet), through by the two lochs of Lundie, which though close together have a strikingly different aspect, and in the larger of which the *Lobelia Dortmanna* may be found, we pass through country having a highly diversified flora, until we reach Kingseat (1,235 feet), a prominent landmark on the borders of Forfarshire and Perthshire, and have the Braes of the Carse all around us. To the north are the Broom groves (beloved of Linnæus), which occasionally inspire the pen of the Blairgowrie local correspondent, as he describes the compelling delight of the golden colour pervading Rosemount and its vicinity. To the east we have Rossie Priory, above which, on an ancient British camp (684 feet up), one of the finest views of the Firth can be obtained. Lower in the range is Dunsinane, covered with blaeberrys, and fourteen miles west is Birnam. Much of the ground here is taken up in the "Flora of Perthshire," and also by some diligent collectors near the borders, who make admirable guides (if so disposed) to abundance of carex, pyrola, goodyera, and such rarities as *Silene noctiflora*, *Galium Mollugo*, *Butomus umbellatus* (flowering rush), *Lycopus europæus* (gipsy-wort), *Petasites fragrans*, *Lactuca muralis*, *Lychnis viscaria*, *Malva moschata*, &c. From the top of Kinnoul we get an extensive view of the upper part of the river. Here the river is filled with *Arundo Phragmites*, while at the mouth of the Tay we find a greater variety of grasses, such as *Carex riparia*, hordeums, elymus, and the like. All round the Firth we find *Malva rotundifolia*, *Sisymbrium Sophia* (flixweed); and further west, in a sheltered part of the Fife coast, the early *eranthis* (winter aconite), thriving under a spreading chestnut-tree, with *Enanthe crocata* and other umbellifers along the river-side. Fife must, indeed, be considered as part of the district, and is very frequently visited by parties from Dundee.

Outside the half-holiday limit Glen Clova is probably one of those places in the northmost parts of the county which the botanist is expected to know something about. The mountain lochs are an attraction. One is sure to get a few alpine plants on the mountain-tops. One may find *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, *Azalea procumbens*, or *Cetraria nivalis*, in addition to the common berry, the "avron," *Rubus Chamaemorus* (which grows in great quantities in Norway), the cranberry, and crowberry. One usually finds in one's travels several adventurous gentlemen in search of the very rare *Mulgedium (Lactuca) alpina*, or blue sow-thistle, in Glen Doll. Walking up to the foot of the glen, where the mansion called "The Doll" confronts one, you find on the one hand due and substantial intimation of the fact that right of way has been secured for the public through Glen Doll for all time coming. No intimation, however, is given of the fact that passengers are not at liberty to wander on

either side of the way without a special permit from the proprietor. There are in the other direction several acres of *Moum athamanticum* (spignel, or Highlander's spice). The fruit is agreeably aromatic, and is possibly as much used by the natives as report has it. As the plant dries the leaves change from sea-green to a very rich brown, which a *perruquier* or his clients would no doubt agree in admiring extremely.

I am just reminded, however, that this is a part of the country with which our President, Mr. Druce, is eminently fitted to deal, and to which he will no doubt have some occasion to refer. I look forward with pleasure to the independent study he is giving to this district and some of the many botanists who have been reared in it.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Correspondent.)

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed an hon. member who had expressed a fear that we are losing the trade in South Africa, that he is not aware that the bulk is being absorbed by foreign nations. He has, however, observed a statement in the Press that large orders have recently been placed with foreign firms, and he is instructing the Governments of the South African Colonies as to the best steps to be taken to assist British trade; but he feels that "British manufacturers must depend chiefly on their own enterprise and intelligence to secure their full share of the South African trade."

AN IMPORTANT REFORM.

For years the question of the abolition of *likin* within the Chinese Empire has been discussed in almost every debate in the House of Commons on Foreign Affairs. Only the other day Lord Cranborne expressed the opinion that the reform could not be immediately looked for, but it is now a fact—so far as an Imperial decree of the Court of Peking can make it so. If the reform is carried out to the letter, an immense impetus will be given to foreign trade with China. *Likin* has been one of the great obstacles to trade-expansion.

ANTIQUATED SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. Weir discovered during his recent tour in the East that many of the surgical instruments used in Indian hospitals are fitted with wooden handles. When he returned he suggested to Lord George Hamilton that modern instruments should be supplied, and the noble Lord promised inquiry. Apparently Mr. Weir imagines that nothing has been done, for he has given notice of another question on the subject.

AMENDMENT OF PATENT LAWS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour's Bill to amend the law as to applications for patents and compulsory licences and other points connected with patents has been before the Grand Committee on Trade during the week. When the Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons I stated that the President of the Board of Trade had consented to make several concessions which had been pressed for by Chambers of Commerce and other bodies. One of these concessions took the form of a new clause in substitution for Clause 2 in regard to compulsory licences. It provides that any person interested may present a petition to the Board of Trade alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory licence, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent; and, further, that the Board of Trade shall consider the petition, and may either dismiss it or refer it to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir William Mather moved that dismissal of the petition or reference of it to the Judicial Committee should be "if the parties do not come to an arrangement between themselves." This was agreed to. Sir Robert Reid then moved an amendment to make the power to dismiss as well as to grant a petition subject to the review of the Judicial Committee. He did not think that a Government department should have the power to dismiss a petition at its own *ipse dixit* and prevent a petitioner from going to the Privy Council. Mr. Gerald Balfour replied that if the amendment were carried he should have to consider his position in regard

to the promotion of the Bill. The Committee, however, rejected Sir Robert Reid's proposal, and thus saved the situation.

THE STERILISATION OF VACCINE-LYMPH.

The attention of Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, has been called to certain experiments with vaccine-lymph conducted in India by the bacteriologist to the Government of Mysore. These experiments go to show that under the conditions of a tropical country neither glycerin nor lanoline can always be trusted as a medium for the absolute sterilisation of the lymph, but that lanolin is superior to glycerin, inasmuch as it interferes less with the proper activity of the lymph in vaccination. On the other hand, the bacteriologist of the Local Government Board has found that under the conditions of this country glycerin is better than lanoline for the purpose of eliminating micro-organisms from the lymph, and does not unduly interfere with the proper activity of it in vaccination. In these circumstances, Mr. Long does not at present propose to make any change in the methods adopted by his Department for preserving vaccine-lymph.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Balfour still regards this as a non-contentious measure, and one therefore likely to pass without much expenditure of time. All the same the amendments to it continue to accumulate on the notice-paper, until now they fill five pages.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour (President of the Board of Trade) received at his private room in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, headed by Sir Alfred Jones (President), requesting the authorisation of 50 lbs., 25 lbs. or 20 lbs., and 5 lbs. avoirdupois weights to run concurrently with the hundredweight series of weights. After hearing several members of the deputation, Mr. Balfour said he had much pleasure in forwarding their views. He suggested that one solution of the difficulty might be that nests of weights might be formed out of existing weights in order to make up the aliquot parts of the cental required by the trades represented by the deputation. He was advised that this could be done, and, if so, the new system could come into force at once.

Personalities.

MR. T. N. CRAFER, head of the Stamp and Taxes Department at Somerset House, has retired after upwards of forty-two years' service.

MR. GEORGE E. THORBURN has been appointed South Wales and West of England representative for the Renson Manufacturing Company, of St. John Street, E.C.

AT a meeting of the Dover Town Council on July 22, Alderman H. Peake, pharmaceutical chemist, Dover, was presented with a silver tea-and-coffee service by his fellow-councillors on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. DAVID N. HUGHES, son of Mr. Joshua Hughes, chemist and druggist, Abercarn, has qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Dr. Hughes was a student at Cardiff University, but subsequently went to London University, where he obtained, amongst other distinctions, the Erichsen prize in surgery, and the medal in public health.

MR. JOHN H. V. WILKINSON, chemist and druggist, has sailed for India this week to take charge of the pharmaceutical and mineral-water departments of Messrs. A. Abid & Co.'s business at Hyderabad. Mr. Wilkinson served his apprenticeship with Mr. William Ramsden, Fallowfield, Lancs, and since passing the Minor, fifteen years ago, has had varied experience of the English drug-trade.

MR. F. G. PIRIE, general manager of Camwal (Limited), starts on a pleasure-trip to Australia this month, and while in the colonies he hopes to make the acquaintance of chemists who are aerated-water makers. Any of our Australian subscribers who would like to hear from him in regard to the Camwal system may address letters to him at our office in Fink's Buildings, Melbourne, Victoria. Mr. Pirie sails by the *Ophir* on August 22.

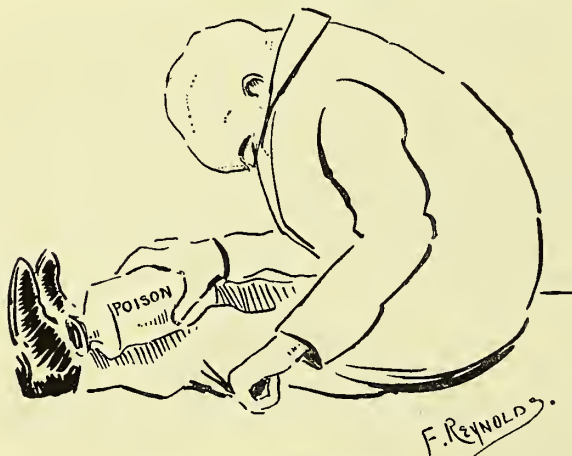
Things that Happen—Sometimes.

There was an old chap, called Elijah,
Who vowed he'd drink aught "for a wyger."



F.R.

So they mixed him a draught,
(Which he smilingly quaffed)



Of cascara and hellebore niger.

Scientific Progress.

Hypnopyrine.—Under this name a new remedy has been placed on the continental market, which is stated to be a complex chlorine-derivative of quinine. On analysis, however, it has been found to be a mixture of already well-known bodies, and not a new compound at all (*Répertoire de Pharmacie*, 1902, 303).

A New Anthelmintic.—The methane of thymol is put forward as a powerful anthelmintic, the alkaline-contents of the intestine decomposing it into thymol and other compounds, the former acting in the direction indicated. It occurs in white crystals, of little odour or taste, and very slightly soluble in water (*Union Pharmaceutique*, June, 1902).

Incompatibility of Hydrastis and Hamamelis.—Léguyer (*Union Pharmaceutique*, May, 1902) states that the incompatibility of the tinctures or fluid extracts of hydrastis and hamamelis can be overcome by using an equal amount of glycerin. One volume of glycerin is added to one volume of one of the tinctures, and the other tincture is then added.

The Ethers of Morphine.—Merck's patent No. 131,980 provides for the preparation of ethers of morphine analogous to codeine. The sodium-compound of morphine is dissolved in nine times its weight of methyl alcohol, and 0.6 of its weight of the corresponding ester of benzene sulphonic acid is added. The reaction takes place at ordinary temperatures.

Estimation of Methyl Anthranilate.—In the current issue of the *Berichte*, Hesse gives the results of his most recent experiments on the determination of methyl anthranilate in essential oils. His original process consisted in the precipitation of the basic salt in combination with sulphuric acid, in an ethereal solution. Erdmann then proposed the preparation of a diazo compound, which we described some months ago, the process depending on a titration which indicated the slightest excess of uncombined reagent. Hesse now finds that more accurate results can be obtained than those yielded by either process by a combination of the two. The methyl anthranilate is first precipitated as sulphate and then heated as in Erdmann's process. The results are within 4 per cent. of theoretical accuracy.

Photographic Notes.

By Pharmaceutical Camerist.

KETONE-BISULPHITES

for photographic purposes are claimed by Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, the patent having recently been published (24,619, 1901). This seems to be a development of the idea of using acetone for photographic purposes as acetone-bisulphites yield acetone with alkalis. As an example of the use of acetone-sulphite the following is given:—

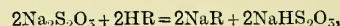
Pyrogallol	...	...	...	1 part.
Acetone-bisulphite	...	...	...	1 part.
Potassium carbonate	...	...	...	6 parts.
Water...	...	...	...	100 parts.

HYPO ELIMINATORS.

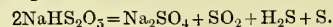
MM. Lumière, Frères, and Seyewetz have been trying to find out which of the many substances recommended for eliminating hypo is the best. The substances tried were iodine and bromine water, iodic acid, alkaline iodides, hypochlorites, chlorates, and perchlorates, ammonium persulphate, potassium percarbonate, sodium peroxide, and potassium bichromate, and permanganate. The authors conclude that the agents best adapted to the purpose are potassium percarbonate, ammonium persulphate, and oxygenated water. Potassium percarbonate is on the market under the fancy name of "anthion."

THE COMBINED BATH.

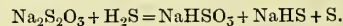
The Editor is often asked how it is that the combined bath keeps depositing, even after it has been made some months. The following statement of the complicated reaction that takes place in the bath will explain to a chemist why sulphur is thrown down over a long period. Acids acting on sodium thiosulphate yield sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, and sodium sulphate, but the intermediate re-actions are, first, acid sodium thiosulphate is formed—



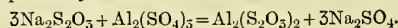
which breaks up as follows:—



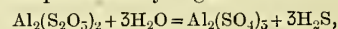
Secondary reactions, however, come into play. The sulphuretted hydrogen acts on sodium thiosulphate thus:—



Sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen reacting yield sulphur and pentathionic acid, the latter acting on excess of sodium thiosulphate like any other acid. The alum in the bath also plays a part in the reactions, as aluminium sulphate in excess probably reacts like this:—



Aluminium thiosulphate and water again yield aluminium sulphate and sulphuretted hydrogen—



the sulphuretted hydrogen acting as above shown; the acid sodium sulphite formed by the sulphuretted hydrogen eventually giving sodium sulphate and acid aluminium sulphate, neither of which acts on sodium thiosulphate. The secondary reactions taking place slowly, it is not to be wondered that it is some time before sulphur ceases to deposit. It is to hasten the reactions that hot water is always employed in making up combined baths.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Advertisements in the Summer Number

were tempting alike to the subscribing chemist and to the less useful commentator. I do not remember to have ever seen a number with so much really valuable trade information comprised in its advertisement-pages. The free use of illustrations and the general quotation of prices are features which have developed rapidly in late years, and these must add greatly to the effectiveness of the announcements, especially when they are studied five or ten thousand miles away. The prominence of soap among the advertisements of this issue is very striking. It may safely be estimated that more money has been spent in pressing on our attention various brands of soap than has been devoted to any other article.

Guaranteed Profits

is another notable characteristic of the advertisements in the Summer Number. Again and again as the pages are turned over, the assurance of "protected profits" of 40, 50, 70, 100 per cent. profit, and of no cutting, present themselves. Even the virtues of the specialities themselves are less dwelt upon than the profit which is to be made out of them. More noticeable still is the prominence of illustrations of put-up articles, most of which are "just as good" in contents and dress as some one or other of the leading unprotected proprietaries. This kind of business has been developing for years, and is now a considerable one. I suppose the owners of the proprietaries referred to have watched it. I am aware that occasionally certain of them have lifted up their voices against the immorality of selling any product but theirs for the purpose for which that was intended, but these homilies can have had but little effect. If I had a property of this kind, worth from 1,000% to 10,000% a year, I think I should look out for some more promising way of securing the friendly co-operation of 10,000 agents than that of lecturing them.

Locum's Experiences

(page 119) are interesting. But what is the attraction of a locum's life? About twenty assistants offered their services last week in the Supplement as locums. Surely allowing for the inevitable intervals between engagements, the income of a locum must be substantially less than that of a qualified man in regular employment. The burden of everlastingly accustoming himself to new shops, peculiar methods of business, and customers who do not like strange faces, must be somewhat trying. Lastly, there seems no future for a locum such as may not unfrequently come into the way of a competent assistant. And yet there are evidently quite a number of qualified pharmacists, who, like the contributor whose article suggests this note, expressly choose to so occupy themselves. What is it, I ask, which attracts them to it?

Bookkeeping for Chemists

(page 120) is evidently written by someone familiar with both. There are many suggestions in the article which a great many chemists who already keep their records in good style will thankfully adopt. There are, besides, a few instructions the value of which may be regarded as at least open to discussion. The advice, for instance, to keep three ledgers for customers' accounts is, if adopted, likely, to my mind, to lead to confusion. The writer of the article recommends, first, an ordinary ledger for old-standing customers; second, a petty ledger for accounts

which run for a few weeks or months; and, third, an A B C ledger for casual accounts usually paid within a few days. But the casual customer may become an old-standing one, and the distinction between the customer who pays once a year and the one who pays perhaps monthly or quarterly is often difficult to make, and certainly cannot be conveniently ruled off into separate books. Ledger-keepers have too much reverence for their big book. There is no plan so simple as to get all accounts, little and big, into one book, and have them all indexed. No such heading as sundry accounts should be admitted. Open a new account for every name that reaches the ledger. If the ledger seems to fill too rapidly, so much the better for the business.

The Solicitor

who (page 123) offers us a form of contract between principal and assistant has done a useful service to many. But my learned friend has certainly not erred in the direction of over-squeamishness towards the assistant, or self as he might more appropriately be termed. His duties are defined pretty minutely, but except that the principal is to pay him a certain sum monthly and grant him fourteen days' holiday in the year, at any time or times he (the principal) may choose to fix, this personage is put under no obligations whatever. He may also at any time he pleases discharge the assistant by paying him a month's salary. This of course is recognised law, but in this agreement it is further provided that such payment is to be "in full satisfaction of all claims by the assistant against the principal on any account whatsoever." It is conceivable that an assistant may acquire a substantial claim against his principal—say for libel or some other grievance. The principal demands the authority to wipe out any such claim by simply dismissing his assistant and paying him a month's salary. But the feudal spirit develops itself to its utmost in clause 8, wherein it is provided that for any breach of any of the stipulations of the agreement—being five minutes too long at dinner, for example—or for any misconduct—"of which misconduct the principal shall be sole judge" (!) the assistant may be dismissed summarily without such payment of salary as has previously been stipulated.

Dr. Fumouze's Apprenticeship

(page 129) was an ideal one, but it must not be regarded as anything like typical of that of the ordinary French apprentice, who no doubt sees more prescriptions than come the way of his British comrade, but whose training otherwise revolves largely round the same idea of selling "our own" syrup instead of somebody else's. To have, as Dr. Fumouze had, the advantage of two years in the various departments of an establishment like the Pharmacie Centrale, where everything is manufactured, and then to have a year under the supervision of a famous pharmacien of the type of M. Juillard, was a very exceptional experience. But note Dr. Fumouze's reply to the suggestion that such an experience must have enabled him to present himself light-heartedly before the School of Pharmacy: "On the contrary, this practical pharmaceutical experience is not of any great service at the School of Pharmacy." No; they look on chemistry, physics, and microscopy as the most necessary educational acquirements of the chemist and druggist.

What are the Difficulties

under which pharmacy is carried on in the vast majority of cases, and which "the old lot"—that is, the men who have been chosen to govern pharmaceutical affairs for the past twenty years or more—according to Mr. Reid, do not understand and are incapable of dealing with? We have often heard allegations such as this. Will not Mr. Reid, now he has committed himself to the charge, make it explicit? It will be sufficient to name one or two difficulties, familiar to the majority of chemists, but unknown to "the old lot"; of course, they must be difficulties which could be lightened by some action on the part of the latter, or there is no purpose in complaining of their neglect of them.

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Editorial Comments.

Trade-mark Law.

THE English High Court Judges have since our last issue given two important decisions in trade-mark law which are of interest to all trades, and not least to the drug-trade, which is one of the most liberal classes in taking advantage of the law for the protection of trade-marks. In November of last year we reported (*C. & D.*, lix., page 925) a case in which Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton (Limited), the well-known brewers, sought to restrain by injunction another firm of brewers from using in trade a diamond-shaped device on showcards and advertisements which, they argued, infringed certain of their registered trade-marks. The defendants responded by moving to have the diamond figure expunged from the Bass trade-marks as registered, and Mr. Justice Kekewich took the defendants' view that the diamond is common property, dismissing plaintiffs' motion and agreeing to that of the defendants. The order for the removal of the diamond marks was stayed until appeal, which came before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Mathew, and was decided by them on Monday. They reversed Mr. Justice Kekewich's decision on the ground, broadly, that, although the diamond was in use as a mark in trade before the registration of Bass's mark in 1876, the latter mark was

"distinctive" from others, and was therefore a proper subject for registration. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams remarked that the other marks consisted, not of a simple diamond, but of complex marks or figures; and on comparing them with Bass's mark, it was impossible to say that that mark, consisting of a simple diamond, and nothing more, whether coloured red or otherwise, *a fortiori* if in red, could be confused with those very complex figures. Lord Justice Romer also enunciated an important dictum when he said—

It must be borne in mind that Messrs. Bass had been the registered owners of the trade-mark for a very long period, and, as far as appeared, it had never been attacked until now. The owner of a trade-mark in a simple form was not to have his mark held to be common to the trade merely because another trader had some complicated mark containing, as one of its elements, that simple mark.

Another point in the defendants' case was that Messrs. Bass & Co. place the words "trade mark" on the diamond, although the diamond *per se* is only part of a label constituting the trade-mark, and defendants wished these words removed. This the Court of Appeal disallowed, holding that the words placed where they are "could do no harm to anyone"—not a very weighty reason. Even Lord Justice Romer's remark that "there ought to be a presumption in favour of fairness and honest dealing, and this was especially applicable to the present case, having regard to the length of time during which Messrs. Bass & Co.'s marks had been on the register without objection," is polite enough, but it is not exactly the kind of reasoning that we expect from the Court of Appeal, whose decision is capable of revision by a higher Court. Here we are dealing with a label, and when we see the words "trade mark" placed on a figure on the label the presumption is that the figure is specially protected. That is more than recent legislation on trade-marks permits—in fact, it is contrary to the disclaiming principle which every applicant for registration of a trade-mark has now to conform to. Why should Messrs. Bass & Co. go a step beyond it?

The second of the cases decided was an application, under Section 90 of the 1883 Act, to rectify the register, and it raised a question as to expunging or limiting the use of dormant marks. The point was whether, when a trader has registered a mark for a whole class, and many years after the registration it is proved that he has never used the mark upon certain goods in that class (in the present case foods, and the article condensed milk), although he has sold condensed milk under other trade-marks, the registered mark ought not to be expunged or limited by excluding its use on such goods, on the ground that at the date of registration the trader had no *bona-fide* intention of using the mark for that particular article of the class for which the mark was so registered. The case was brought by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed-milk Company, who for seventeen years have sold a condensed milk with a label bearing the device of a rose with buds and leaves, and the words "Rose brand." They tried to get this registered on September 12, 1901, but the Registrar declined to proceed with the registration, as there was registered on October 6, 1880 (No. 22 206), in the same class, a conventional floral device with the words "Red rose." The owner of this mark at the time of the company's application declined to allow the latter, whereupon the company came before the Court and proved that until November, 1901, the owner had not used the mark for condensed milk. Mr. Justice Byrne acceded to the Anglo-Swiss Company's application, and ordered the trade-marks register to be corrected by expunging condensed milk from the class of goods for which the "Red-rose" mark stands on the register. This decision is of importance to chemists and druggists who register marks in

respect to medicines and use them only for distinctive classes thereof. For example, it implies that if a trader registers such words as "Red rose" in the medicine class, and uses them only for an ointment, he cannot prevent another trader employing such a title as "Red Rose Pills," if the owner of the registered mark has had full opportunity to exploit that department of physic and has not availed himself of it.

Medicine-standards.

THE members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will, ten days hence, have the opportunity of considering how far the official standardisation of galenical preparations has been a success. We do not desire to anticipate what the authors of the papers to be then presented may have to say on the subject, but as this week the Therapeutics Section of the British Medical Association has had the opportunity of discussing the matter, it is not inappropriate to look at outside views. Dr. J. C. McWalter was the author of the paper contributed to the British Medical Association, and he began it in the following manner:—

John Stuart Mill, in a passage which has greatly influenced the trend of thought amongst his followers, denies that medicine can be regarded as a science. It lacks, he argues, that co-relation between cause and effect, that invariable sequence between antecedent and consequence, which elevates a branch of learning to the dignity of a science. In Mill's time medicine meant therapeutics, and it is in this department that the reproach may still be levelled with much justice.

All things which can be reduced to units of mass, length, and time may be the subjects of a science, and the object of standardisation of drugs is obviously to reduce them to definite active factors. Drugs vary in their action with different individuals, and even with the same individual at different times; but until we know that we are dealing with the same amount of active principle it is impossible to allege that the variation is due to some alteration in the drug, and not to some idiosyncrasy in the individual.

Climate, season, soil, and sun modify the amount of active constituents in a given drug, and the element of uncertainty of action caused thereby may be reduced by the expedient of standardisation. Notwithstanding its utility, it is but a temporary expedient, and when we arrive at more certainties as to the source of action of each drug standardisation will naturally cease. For as soon as we know and can isolate commercially some active principle—whether resinoid, glucosidic alkaloidal, oily, acid, or ferment—its galenical preparations must vary according to season, soil, temperature, &c.

Dr. McWalter then proceeded to mention a number of the drugs best known to vary in activity, paying particular attention to liquid extract of coca, the preparations of jaborandi, and those of belladonna. The following are some of the standards he suggested:—

Ext. Belladon. Virid.—1 per cent. of alkaloid.

Ammoniacum.—Limit of insolubility in 90-per-cent. alcohol, 20 per cent.

Anisi Fructum.—Ash limit, 10 per cent.

Araroba.—Ash limit, 20 per cent.

Calumba.—Ash limit, 7 per cent.

Cantharis.—Use any varieties of blistering-beetle if they yield 0.5 per cent. of cantharidin.

Cascarilla.—Extractive 8 per cent. and ash 10 per cent.

Digitalis.—Crude digitoxin 0.5 per cent. and ash 8 per cent.

Cascara Sagrada.—Fluid extract should yield 24 per cent. solid residue.

Extractum Ergotæ should yield 20 per cent. of extractive dried at 212° F.

Ext. Taraxaci Liq.—Should be standardised on extractive basis.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus.—The B.P. standard for this 92.5 (per cent.) is somewhat too high. Commercial standards average about 90 per cent., and the lower figure is preferable.

Feniculi Fructus.—Should yield 9 per cent. of ash.

Galbanum.—Not more than 50 per cent. insoluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, and ash yield 10 per cent.

Guaiaci Resina.—Acid number for crude lump 90 to 95, and for natural tears 70 to 75. Ash limit, 1 per cent.

Infusa.—Gadd's figures for extractive were given.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.—Moisture should be 4 to

per cent., ash not above 5, and soluble ash not exceeding 3 per cent. Not less than 4 per cent. should be yielded to 70-per-cent. alcohol.

Liquores Concentrati.—Would be more satisfactory if a definite strength of extractive were directed for each—*e.g.*, calumba, 4 per cent.; senega, gentian, and rhubarb, 10 per cent.

Oleum Caryophylli.—Should yield not less than 80 per cent. Eugenol to a 10-per-cent. potash solution.

Tincture.—Much is to be said for and against the recognition of definite specific gravities or proportions of extractive. But where a comparatively definite substance can be recognised its proportion ought to be insisted on, as of aloes, which should show per cent., and asafoetida 10 per cent. Colchicum should be standardised to 0.075 per cent. of colchicine, and conium to 0.1 of total alkaloids. Cubebs should yield 2 per cent. of oleo-resin, and elsemium 0.025 per cent. of gelsemine. Hyoscyamus ought to be of a uniform strength of 0.01 per cent. total alkaloid, and jaborandi of 0.05 pilocarpine. Lobelia would recover its reputation if it were standardised to 0.075 of lobeline. Myrrh should yield 6 per cent. of resins, squills 10 per cent. of total solids, stramonium ought to give not less than 0.05 of total alkaloid, and strophanthus 0.3 per cent. of strophanthin, while tolu should be standardised to 2 per cent. of benzoic and cinnamic acids.

Dr. McWalter has the peculiar advantage of speaking both as a physician and a pharmacist, but in the quotations the pharmaceutical element is the more prominent. We cannot, therefore, regard his views as those of an outsider; but we have in the forthcoming work by Mr. G. C. Moor, F.A., F.I.C., entitled "Suggested Standards for Food and Drugs," the position stated from the analyst's point of view. This may be regarded as a generalisation of the more easily determined factors whereby good drugs may be distinguished from those which are bad or inferior. Mr. Moor gives more fully and conveniently than has ever been done the results of analyses of all the more important medicines: for example, the ash-yield of acacia; the moisture, ash, and alkaloid of aconite, with the sp. grs., solids, and alcohol of its liquid preparations; the ash and ether-extract yields of dill-fruit; and so on. Knowing that his figures appeal to public and other analysts, Mr. Moor is careful to indicate their fallacy in some respects by the following cogent warning:—

Not only ought the scientific aspect of each problem be considered, but the practical or trade applications; this latter view sometimes does not receive the attention it deserves. For example, there are certain preparations of medicine which are directed to be made up in a particular way, which when tested are found to give results not quite in accord with what might at first sight be expected—as, for instance, vinum quinine, certain tinctures, liquid extracts, and the like.

Without some knowledge of the actual preparation, mode of keeping, and of dispensing, it is impossible to come to a just decision as to their quality or genuineness, and for this reason I would urge on all analysts holding appointments under the Food and Drugs Acts to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the current weekly literature bearing on these points, and in doubtful cases to examine *preparations of known origin, side by side with the sample in question*.

This helps to bring into strong contrast the difficulties of the pharmacist in regard to standardisation. His first duty is to furnish drugs and their preparations which are therapeutically active in a certain degree; and he must not forget that his medicines may be judged according to standards which have no relation to therapeutic activity. The chemical analyst generalises upon the most easily obtained factors. Thus in the case of digitalis tincture the extractive yield is a more convenient factor than the glucosidic content, and the extractive may be adopted as the guiding factor, with the result that the percentage may be brought up by the addition of more digitalis-leaves. This is not an unknown practice, and how it disturbs the therapeutic side of the question is best left to the imagination. It is well, therefore, that pharmacists should not be too free in advocating generalised analytical factors, when their object really is to ensure therapeutic constancy. If the latter were kept more clearly in view, we should pay less attention to analytical processes and more to quality.

Chelsea Physic-garden.

ON Friday, July 25, Earl Cadogan opened the new laboratories which have been erected on the Chelsea Physic-garden for the purpose of botanical research. It will be remembered that some time ago a scheme was approved which vests the garden in the trustees of the London Parochial Charities, with a committee of management including representatives of the Treasury, the Technical Education Board of the L.C.C., the Royal Society, the Society of Apothecaries, the Pharmaceutical Society, and other bodies. It is provided that the garden shall be used for the promotion of the study of botany, with special reference to the requirements of general education, scientific instruction and research (including vegetable physiology), and instruction in technical pharmacology, so far as the culture of medicinal plants is concerned. The first step was to appoint a curator, and Mr. William Hales, of Kew, entered upon the duties of that office in October, 1899. Since then the garden has been re-arranged, and excellent laboratories have been erected. When he opened these last Friday Earl Cadogan stated that in 1722 Sir Hans Sloane, his ancestor, conveyed the garden, subject to a rent-charge of 5*l.* payable by the Apothecaries' Society to his heirs—a charge which he was not certain he had received. The remark gives one the idea that the garden dates only from 1722, and various other doubtful statements have been going the rounds of the Press as to other physic-gardens. The first one in England was that of John Gerard in Holborn, of which he published a catalogue in 1596 and 1599. Then came Mr. Tradescant's garden in South Lambeth, established in 1630, which survived until 1749, when it was somewhat ruinous. The Oxford University's Physic-garden was started in 1632, and next to it came the Society of Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, which was obtained on lease from Mr. Charles Cheyne on August 29, 1673, at the yearly rent of 5*l.*; but there is evidence in John Evelyn's memoirs of an earlier garden than this, for therein occurs the diary entry:—

1658, June 10.—I went to see the Medical Garden at Westminster, well stored with plants under Morgan, a skilful botanist.

This was the Apothecaries' Society's garden, where herbs for the laboratory were grown; and this task was in 1674 transferred to the Chelsea gardeners. A great deal of useful work was done in the garden, and many eminent botanists were connected with it at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. Sir Hans Sloane purchased the Manor of Chelsea from William, Lord Cheyne, in 1712, so that the original lease, which had been continued to the Society by Lord Cheyne, became the property of Sir Hans. On February 20, 1722, he granted a deed of conveyance of the garden to "the Master, Wardens, and Society of the art and mystery of Apothecaries in the City of London," conditionally upon their paying him, his heirs, and assigns the yearly rent of 5*l.*, and doing many other things chiefly for the good of botany. But Sir Hans Sloane gave more than he got: thus, in 1847, he gave 100 guineas to assist in paying for repairs, and increased that to 150*l.* in the year following. A statue of Sir Hans was agreed upon in 1733, and erected in 1737 in front of the greenhouse, but in 1748 it was removed and fixed on a pedestal in the garden. The apothecaries very frequently consulted Sir Hans Sloane about the garden, and in the year of his death (1753) they were so concerned about "the great expense the Society sustained in maintaining the botanical garden at Chelsea, for which Sir Hans Sloane made no provision in his will," that they appealed to the Earl of Macclesfield, President of the

Royal Society, for help. Sir Hans had given them counsel as well as gold. One time, when the Society was concerned about the support of the garden, the Master, Wardens, and three other members called upon him to tell him what they were to do, and their proposals included the following fines: On taking an apprentice, 5s.; on becoming an apprentice, 7s. 6d.; on being made free, 10s.; on admission as assistant and liveryman, 20s.; on a foreigner admitted to redemption, 40s. Between them the first two items were estimated to produce 30l. a year, so that forty-eight apprentices was the annual number then admitted, or a little less than the number of apprentices now admitted to the Pharmaceutical Society under the more stringent conditions of examination. So history repeats itself, and last Friday the distinguished company but repeated a function which has been enacted more than once before in like circumstances.

DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

Mr. Glyn-Jones informs us that the response to his suggestion that a fund should be established in the drug-trade, in order to contest in the High Courts any decisions concerning drug-trade law, has been satisfactory so far. In order to give the whole trade an opportunity of considering the proposal, a meeting is to be held in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday afternoon, August 6, at half-past 3. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, of Sheffield, is to take the chair. Full particulars will be submitted respecting the fund, and a committee will be appointed to arrange details. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be thoroughly representative of the retail and wholesale sections of the trade, the matter being one which affects them mutually in many respects. Far too many privileges of the drug-trade have been diverted on some legal argument which would have failed had there been means for securing the best forensic skill on behalf of the trade. We understand that the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society has passed a resolution in favour of the fund, and given 5l. 5s. to it, in the hope that other local associations will do likewise—without buttoning up the pockets of individuals, we take it.

RHODESIA ON STAMPS.

The Rhodesian chemists do not like the way their friends at home use postage-stamps. They complain that they are quite niggardly when letters are in question, and when it is proprietary medicines, the makers of these are unnecessarily profuse with Government stamps. The postage on letters from home to Rhodesia is 2½d. per ½ oz., but most people at home think 1d. stamp enough, with the result that the recipients in Rhodesia have to pay 3d. for their neglect. As to the proprietary medicines, the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia endorse the complaint of the Cape Society that the medicine-stamp duty is a tax payable in Great Britain, and South Africans have enough of their own in the tax line without helping to pay ours. It is, of course, impossible for all British manufacturers of proprietary medicines to export their goods unstamped, but those who have a good connection with South Africa should look into the matter seriously, for the temper of the retailers and the enterprise of foreign manufacturers are eminently unfavourable to their interests.

DISTILLED WATER.

About twenty of the leading wholesale druggists have agreed that they can no longer continue the privilege of supplying their retail friends with distilled water free. We have long wondered why this was done, for many chemists sell distilled water to spirit-dealers and photographic amateurs at a good price. But this, we learn on inquiry, is not the reason for the wholesalers' present action. Now that stringent characters and tests are given for aqua destillata in the Pharmacopœia, the condensed steam from boilers

formerly supplied is no longer sent out, and special arrangements are made for the distillation of water solely for supplying retailers. We have seen several laboratories in the larger business houses where complete distillatory apparatus, similar to those used in the larger ocean-going vessels, are installed for this purpose. The cost of coal and water for condensation-purposes is considerable, and the minimum charge of 3d. per gal. which is now to be made for the water in carboys will scarcely cover the outlay and labour involved.

HOW BECOMING WELL!

Last week's *Nature* contains a review of the chemistry article in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The review is by Professor Arthur Smithells, F.R.S., a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners. The following are the first and last paragraphs of it:—

The supplementary article on chemistry contributed by Professor Armstrong fills thirty-eight pages, and surveys almost the whole field of scientific chemistry. The task of reviewing the article is such that I have felt inclined to shirk it altogether; for the article proves to be, not so much a record of recent advances in chemistry as a manifesto of Professor Armstrong's own views on the chief phenomena and problems of modern chemistry. With these views I am entirely out of sympathy. I should be willing enough to say why, but I should want nearly as many pages to traverse Professor Armstrong's statements as he has occupied in making them. I can do no more than give one or two examples of my meaning.

I do not wish, of course, to imply that in this article Professor Armstrong has done otherwise than give an honest account of the state of chemistry as it appears to him, and I affect no claim to compete with him in dictating the true faith. But I do say that the whole article is so imbued with the peculiar opinions of the author as to be the polemic of an individual rather than a description of the state of chemistry as it appears to the vast majority of those who follow the craft. For this reason it does not appear to me to be well suited for an encyclopædia.

We do not quote the one or two examples, although they are not the least amusing part of the review; nor do we, by quoting what we have, wish to be regarded as endorsing Professor Smithells's opinions. We simply desire to show that unity in chemical science has still to be discovered.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN SCANDINAVIA.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes in regard to the disadvantages suffered by commercial travellers in Scandinavia. He says he represents an important firm of British manufacturers. On arriving in Copenhagen, Denmark, recently he heard that it was necessary to take out a licence at a cost of 8l. 17s. 10d. (160kr.), good for one year, before he was allowed to call on the firm's customers. Before this licence was granted he had to apply to the Custom House for same, and make a declaration stating the names of himself, father, and grandfather, where and when he was born, &c. After wasting much time in these formalities the authorities demanded proof that the firm was in existence, although in this case the house has a world-wide reputation. After paying the 8l. 17s. 10d. and receiving a licence available for one year, he had to go about three miles to the police office and get same *viséd*, and make a further declaration. On arrival at the next town on his journey he had to take this licence to the Custom House, where three different officials signed it, and then he had to register it at the police office. On his return to Copenhagen, a few days later, he had again to comply with the same troublesome formalities. In Norway to get his licence he had to wait at Trondhjem at an overcrowded police-station two hours amid much discomfort. In this case his licence (available for only one month) cost him 5l. 12s. (100kr.). This licence had to be endorsed in each town at the police-station before he commenced his duties as traveller. In Sweden it is easier to obtain a licence, but it also costs 5l. 12s. (100kr.) for one month, and it must be *viséd* at the detective police-stations. We suppose all this is for the sake of protecting Scandinavian trade, but it is an exquisite boomerang system.

British Medical Association.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE seventieth annual meeting of the British Medical Association is this year being held at Manchester. The general and sectional meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on medical and allied subjects are taking place in Owens College, and the exhibition which is held in connection with the meeting is in the Drill Hall, Burlington Street, close by.

The exhibition is quite up to the standard of previous ones, whilst the absence of whisky and other exhibits outside the medical purview is a pleasing and noticeable feature. The office at which tickets were obtainable for the various social functions connected with the meeting was situated in the exhibition hall, and on Tuesday morning it was besieged by the medicos, some of whom are said to have waited more than an hour before being attended to. Complaints were made that the medical men were not going round the exhibition as freely as the exhibitors would have liked, but perhaps this was altered before the show closed. The exhibition opened on Monday evening, and is to close on Friday night. In the following account we have attempted a classification of the exhibits so as to make it more interesting to pharmacists:—

PHARMACEUTICALS.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, Croydon, show several good things. Huxley's syrup is a compound glycerophosphate one, its feature being the absence of sugar or artificial colouring-matter, and exact medication with the acid glycerophosphates of lime, soda, potash, manganese, iron, and strychnine. Sal-antisepticus is a convenient powder for making douches or sprays, which dissolves readily in water. It consists of antiseptics, but is not poisonous. Benzo-kinone, a liquid soluble guaiacol-derivative for lung-complaints, is miscible with water, and well tolerated by the stomach. X-iodo bismuth, introduced by a New York M.D., is a combination containing bismuth iodide used as an internal antiseptic, as well as for outward use. Mr. J. C. ARNFIELD, pharmaceutical chemist, Stockport, whose business was founded by Olive Sims in 1786, has several distinctive pharmaceutical products. A series of Unna's pastes are sent out in round tablets, weighing, perhaps, a couple of ounces each, one being, as a rule, the quantity required at a time. In addition, a specially designed tin water-bath is supplied for melting the tablets in, which must be very convenient to medical men, who have not, as a rule, suitable apparatus for the purpose. Compressoids is the name Mr. Arnfield gives to a make of compressed tablets for children. Such things as hyd. c. cretâ are lightly compressed with sugar and flavouring, so that the pellet can either be swallowed or crushed into a powder. Ci-lethe is an opium-preparation free from narcotine, and Ham-a-conal is hæmorrhoidal ointment, which is supplied in bulk or put up in tubes with rectum-pipce. ARTHUR & Co., London, are showing their rather unique preparations, most of which have been mentioned before in this journal. Our representative had an interesting conversation with Mr. Arthur about his articles, which, as a rule, embody the results of special researches. Bromaurum, for instance, which is used in the treatment of neurasthenia, is a solution of an oxybromide of gold and arsenic. Now, the oxybromide of gold, according to the text-books, is an insoluble salt, but by not evaporating the solution in which it is formed, and other precautions, it can be kept in solution. Bromaurum is now being used as the toxin of the bacillus of rheumatism. Rose-bloom, a skin-colouring, is a combination of no fewer than thirteen colours, and was accidentally discovered during a spectrum research. Tannopumilio is a compound of tannin and the limonene of the oil of pinus pumilionis. These two ingredients, usually incompatible, have been by a distillation-process made to combine, with the result that a capital remedy for excessive perspiration of the skin results.

THE BAYER COMPANY (LIMITED), Manchester, show a number of synthetic remedies, such as phenacetin, lycetol, salophen, and trional. Europhen is a substitute for iodoform, which in venereal diseases can be used pure or diluted with an equal bulk of powdered boric acid. Aristol is another external remedy; it is di-thymol-iodide, and, as may be expected from its composition, is a suitable antiseptic for burns and wounds. The silver proteid preparations are represented by protargol, which contains over 8 per cent. of silver, with an organic base. The difficulty which some dispensers find in dissolving protargol is overcome if the substance is rubbed up with a little glycerin and water first, and not allowed to aggregate. Billon's Ovo-Lecithin is shown by Mr. J. FLACH, Water Lane, London. As has been explained before in the *C. & D.*, Ovo-Lecithin is derived from eggs, and is di-stearo-glycerophosphate of choline. It is administered as a restorative, and, according to the catalogue, the patients "feel morally and physically stronger" and refreshed in mind after a course of lecithin. The newest form of administering the remedy is by intra-muscular injection. For using in this form the lecithin is dissolved in an oleaginous base, but must be kept perfectly sterile—this condition being ensured by sending it out in sealed glass bulbs. BROOMFIELD & Co. are exhibiting albene, a neutral ointment-base. It is a vegetable product, evidently allied to cocoanut oil, and keeps well. Recently a choice of consistency has been given, and albene can now be had either hard or soft. It ought to be mentioned that albene finds its greatest use in cookery. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Coleman Street, London, E.C., show Von Heyden's products. Accoin, a local anæsthetic used in place of cocaine, is suited for dental operations. It is injected into the gums in the same way as cocaine, the strength being 1 to 2 per cent. in 0.8 per cent. salt solution. The exhibit also contains the Crêdê silver compounds. Collargolum, colloidal silver, the chief of these, is in the form of ointment, for internal and external use. CORBYN, STACEY & Co. (LIMITED), High Holborn, London, W.C., have a good display of galenicals. Among the new things is an effervescent cascara sagrada, in which form children might be induced sometimes to take that particularly nauseous drug. In elixir bismuthi salicylat. the difficulty of dissolving bismuth salicylate has been overcome. The elixir is used as a gastric sedative. Syrup of cacodylate of sodium is a pleasantly disguised form of administering the cacodylate. A good thing to introduce to surgeons is liquor saponis antisepticus, for sterilising instruments. Instruments infected with anthrax bacilli are sterilised after five minutes' immersion, but, as a rule, a dip and a wipe are all instruments require. A novelty in disinfectants is antiseptoform—a compound of formaldehyde with a spirit-and-soap base. It is put up in small tin boxes, and to disinfect a room all that is necessary is to apply a match to the compound, which, burning for three-quarters of an hour and giving off formaldehyde all the time, is calculated to thoroughly disinfect a room 12 by 10 by 10 feet. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & Co., Edinburgh, have a lot of special pharmaceutical preparations on show—a series in which antiseptikos is the basis, being perhaps the newest. Antiseptikos is a benign antiseptic solution, from which tablets for various injections are made, in this way being very handy for dispensing. Among capsules, a favourite one is the anticolic capsule, containing salol, with tr. chlorof. et morph. Nice preparations of bismuth and magnesia, in which the chemicals are suspended in the menstruum and look like milk, are bismulait and magnesalait. A soluble food for infants, called "Dunhart" food, is being introduced to the trade, and the fact that it is made by such a firm ensures medical men trying it. Baumol soap is a superior toilet-soap; and here is also shown an elixir of cacodylate of soda in which the drug is perfectly disguised. Pure chloroform, is, of course, much in evidence, and there is exhibited ethyl bromide of Scottish manufacture. FAIRCHILD BROTHERS

& FOSTER, Snow Hill, London, E.C., are exhibiting pepsencia, panopepton, and zymine; also the more recently introduced enzymol and diazyme. Enzymol is an artificial gastric juice used as a lotion for dissolving sloughs, granulation, and detritus, which it does by digestion. It does not act on normal parts. C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Charlotte Street, London, E.C., make a special show of new remedies, among them being pure urea, which Dr. Harper used with such good results in tuberculosis. Inf. eucalypti co. is used in 1-dr. doses with excellent results in the treatment of diabetes; how it acts is somewhat of a mystery, but that it does good there is no doubt. Emulsio bismuthi carb. is a mixture containing bismuth subcarb. in suspension, and so finely is the powder divided that it remains like milk for a long time. Another good thing which is a favourite with doctors is antiseptic cream, a very smooth ointment containing zinc oleate, boric acid, and lanoline. It is put up in bulk or collapsible tubes. Ethyl chloride in tubes for local anaesthesia is not new, but its combination with cocaine, iodoform, and carbolic acid appears to be a recent development. Mr. W. MARTINDALE, New Cavendish Street, W., has an attractive exhibit. A pile of "Extra Pharmacopoeias" is, perhaps, the most prominent object. The sterules, which were described in the *C. & D.* last week, were attracting the medical men, who were all admiration at the new way of ensuring sterile eye-drops. Compressed moss or sphagnum is supplied in some new forms—in pads as absorbents of catamenial discharges and as a kind of felt for splint-packing, especially in cases of compound fractures. Sodio-magnesian aperient, worked out by Mr. Martindale with such success, is now obtainable combined with caffeine, which should make an acceptable early-morning effervescent. Sterile saline solution is now made with a proportion of glucose for those surgeons who prefer that combination, and is put up in the ampule form. Phosphorus pills, embodying the research of Dr. Harrison Martindale, keep well; whilst a surgical lubricant without grease is what many medical men have asked for for years. "Pura" soap is, as its name implies, a pure product, and we can speak from having used it that it is delicately perfumed. WM. MATHER (LIMITED), Hulme, had a stall of plasters, in which several varieties of belladonna-plaster found a place. It was unfortunately covered up at the time of our visit. CHAS. MIDGLEY (LIMITED) make specialities of medicated soaps and throat-sprays, and show a series of pastilles and liquors. We noticed an acetylene surgical lamp which can be packed in the emergency-bag, and, of course, gives a powerful light. The surgeon must not, however, forget to keep the lamp charged with carbide of calcium.

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED), Queen Victoria Street, London, have several recently introduced specialities. The number of palatinoids is still increasing, and a new form of medicament for children, "cocoids," is shown, in which a chocolate basis is used. Cerettes are little capsules of ointments, each containing the quantity needed for one application—a clean and neat way of packing ointments. Rectones—improved nutrient suppositories—are sent out with a simple but convenient wooden introducer in each box. Renaglandin, a suprarenal-gland solution, is a successful hæmostatic which contains both suprarenin and ephederin in active condition. No. 19 throat-spray is one medical men have caught on to; a series of neboline fluids are supplied to use with it. PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., report that thermofuge, the antiseptic poultice-substitute, introduced some time ago, is much appreciated by the nursing profession. Thermofuge is a thick paste which, thinned by warmth, is spread on the affected area or applied by means of lint. Boro-chloreton is a new chloreton compound used as a wound-dressing; and then there is cascara evacuant, which is catalogued as "comparatively" tasteless, because the bitterless glucoside is well represented. A good line of atomisers and nebulisers made by the WHITALL TATUM COMPANY is exhibited at this stall. Oil becomes as water when placed in the oil-atomiser, so fine is the spray ejected. A gallon bottle of adrenalin keeps that preparation in mind, although its marvellous properties are quite sufficient advertisement. The PEPT-ENZYME COMPANY, South Kensington, show peptenzyme, a digestant, made by Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City. Zymocide, also shown here, is an internal as well as external disinfectant; whilst trophonine is a highly nutritious liquid food

indicated in all conditions where artificial feeding is necessary. The CHAS. H. PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY exhibit Phillips's milk of magnesia, which contains 24 gr. of hydrated oxide of magnesium per oz., and is used as an antacid. MR. FRANK A. ROGERS, Oxford Street, London, W., has still further increased the variety of his excellent throat-sprays. A post-nasal spray is the latest, the peculiarity being in the nozzle. Benzoinaqual is a new kind of aqual (a purified paraffin) in which the aromatic properties of benzoin are extracted but the oil remains water-white. The operation of injecting hard paraffin to set up a flat nose has necessitated some work as to the most suitable paraffin to use. Mr. Rogers prepares a sterile paraffin of high melting-point, which he puts up in hermetically sealed packages. The tendency has been to increase the melting-point of the paraffin used. An offspring of hypodermules is ophthalmules, little glass capsules sealed with a rubber cap. The principal feature is an air-chamber, in which the air expanded by the heat of the hand ejects the solution drop by drop. R. SUMNER & CO. (LIMITED), Liverpool, issue a special catalogue of their exhibits. Among the preparations is antisepticine, a liquid combination of such things as thymol, eucalyptol, wintergreen, and boric acid. Antisepticine forms the base of a germicidal dusting-powder, pastilles, and pellets. Fairchild's chemist's scale is a novelty in dispensing-scales. It is in the form of a steelyard, a counterpoise sliding along a scale. The instrument is also adjustable by means of a screw-slide, and the one we saw had been stamped by an inspector of weights and measures.

One of the largest exhibits is that of JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Manchester, which is divided into sections—pharmaceutical products, instruments, and aseptic furniture. In the first section there is an unrivalled variety of galenicals, of which elixir triferrin is probably the newest. Triferrin is paranucleinate of iron, and contains 22 per cent. of iron and 22½ per cent. of natural phosphorus. It is used in anæmia, and general conditions of debility. Elixir terpinii co. is an attractive combination of terpin hydrate and heroin hydrochloride, used in cases of cough and bronchitis. Cancellous tissue is bone reduced to a pappy state by extracting the lime-salts with hydrochloric acid, and is used for treating wounds. It is packed into the wounds, covered with the usual bandages, and in five or six days the cancellous tissue will have been entirely absorbed. A nicely got-up booklet, telling about sanitary rose-powder, has been prepared for distribution at the exhibition. It tells of the use of the powder, and contains views of Manchester. A variant on fumigating-pastilles is introduced in the shape of tapers. The taper is fitted into a little porcelain socket, and when lighted gives off a pleasant odour possessing antiseptic properties. In the instrument-department we saw a centrifugal machine for separating precipitates, which was geared to two speeds. An instrument for weighing and measuring customers, selling at five guineas, would be a capital attraction to a chemist's shop.

WYLEYS (LIMITED), Coventry, display a variety of special preparations, trorels, cachets, and pellets. Lin. alb. conc. is an emulsion for making white liniment by simply diluting with three times its bulk of water. Dr. Gardner's ophthalmic-ointment tubes are provided with perforated wooden caps, so that the ointment can be applied direct to the eye. Linctus tussis rub., syr. tussis, and syr. tussis flav. are three cough-mixtures which doctors use in large quantities in the winter. The mixtures are as elegant as they are permanent. Standardised tinctures are shown, as well as a series of fluid extracts of American, continental, and Indian drugs.

ZIMMER & CO., Frankfurt, whose agents are Widenmann, Broicher & Co., Lime Street, E.C., exhibit a series of synthetic chemicals. Eupyrine, which rejoices in the chemical name of vanillin-ethyl-carbonate-para-phenatidine, is less depressing than phenacetin, in place of which drug it is used in 10-gr. doses. Rheumatine, or salicylate of saloquinine, is, as its name implies, used for rheumatism, and urosine is highly spoken of for gouty troubles. Euquinine, euatrol, validol, saloquinine, and dymal are also shown, the last-named being an odourless antiseptic dusting-powder.



FOODS

are well represented. BOVRIL (LIMITED), London, are giving away tasting-samples of their products; BRAND & CO. (LIMITED), Mayfair, W., draw special attention to their meat-juice, concentrated soups, nutrient-powder, and fever-food. CALLARD & Co., Regent Street, London, show sugarless foods; whilst CADBURY BROTHERS (LIMITED) direct attention to their milk chocolate and chocolate biscuits which are excellent productions. Samples of the various kinds of cocoa-beans shown are instructive and interesting, the three chief kinds coming from Ceylon, West Indies, and Central Africa. CHELTINE FOODS (LIMITED), Cheltenham, have specialities which are divisible into three groups—foods, biscuits, and bread—and they are all good. COSENZA & Co., Wigmore Street, London, exhibit invalid-foods such as Maggi's consommé and also Igazol vaporisers and powder which Professor Cervello (Palermo) treats tuberculosis with. KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. (LIMITED) show Robinson's barley and groats. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED), Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., explain the uses of lemco, oxo, and peptarnis, which are so familiar to chemists.

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), Bloomsbury, London, show maltine and its combinations, malto-yebrine being the latest. Carnrick's peptonoids are also shown at this stall. The MALTOVA FOOD COMPANY, Leeds, find maltova a capital nutriment in typhoid fever. It is one of the few solid foods that may be taken with safety in such cases. The MANHU FOOD COMPANY, Liverpool, make a speciality of Manhu diabetic food; whilst MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED), Peckham, S.E., called our attention to new advertising-matter. The MYOSIN ALBUMIN MEAT EXTRACT COMPANY, Strand, W.C., show mamesin; and the representative of NELSON, DALE & Co. (LIMITED), Dowgate Hill, E.C., told us that the Navy have now taken up Hipi. Mr. H. NESTLÉ Cannon Street, London, lays stress on the medical opinions he has received in reference to Nestlé's milk-food; and the INTERNATIONAL PLASMON (LIMITED), Duke Street, London, W., called our attention to the new luncheon-outfit. It contains three cakes of chocolate and six biscuits, but is enough for a luncheon. The BRITISH SOMATOSE COMPANY (LIMITED), Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have had a new use for somatose demonstrated to them. Photographs are shown of a case of ulcerated leg, which had resisted six years' treatment, but four months' dusting with somatose cured a leg which two surgeons said must be amputated. STRENBO (LIMITED), Manchester, advertise strenbo by means of thermometers and Yeoman of the Guard struts. G. VAN ABBOTT & SONS, Baden Place, Borough, S.E., the only makers of gluten flour in this country, are naturally strong in diabetic foods. VIROL (LIMITED), Old Street, E.C., are vigorously pushing Virol.

DISINFECTANTS.

This class of exhibits is represented by EUCRYL (LIMITED), Hull, who show a new preparation of eucryl in the shape of pastilles; JEYES'SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED); and Mr. B. KUHN, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. Mr. Kuhn has devised a first-aid case consisting of tablets of chinolol in a tube enclosed in a boxwood case, and also calls attention to purgatin, the new synthetic purgative. NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co. (LIMITED), Thornclyffe, show izar preparations, with izar capsules for internal administration. The THRESH DISINFECTOR COMPANY (LIMITED), Westminster, S.W., exhibit Dr. Thresh's emergency disinfectant, a portable apparatus for disinfecting clothing with formaldehyde.

DRINKS.

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), Stratford Place, London, W., are showing Apenta, Apollinaris, and Johannis. The AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY (LIMITED), with various modified milks, show Kefir and Kefir powders, and also Muffler's food for infants—a German food. CAMWAL (LIMITED), one of whose factories is at Manchester, have a novelty in the shape of Fontalis water. This is a natural water, bottled at the Harrogate works. It comes, according to Professor Lapworth, from the millstone-grits strata. C. DREYER & Co., Beer Lane, E.C., exhibit a brand of milk in bottles sterilised without boiling. How it is done we could not find out. FELTOL & SMITH (LIMITED), Regent's Park, London, N.W., show the spécialité lime-juice cordial and

lemon-squash crystals. The HARROGATE and the LEAMINGTON CORPORATIONS advertise their baths and waters. Both corporations bottle the waters for which their towns are famous, the Leamington Spa water being for sale by chemists. INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED), Upper Thames Street, London, have a variety of foreign mineral waters, one that is being pushed just now being Ober-Seltzers. JEWSBURY & BROWN, Manchester, in a prominent position, show all kinds of aerated drinks, the popular ones just now being dry ginger-ale and lemon-soda. JAMES MURRAY & SONS (LIMITED), Glasgow, whose stand is decorated with a profusion of natural flowers and grapes, make a speciality of the Armstrong beef-and-malt wine. C. OPPEL & Co., Milton Street, London, exhibit Friedrichshall water; and ALEXANDER RIDDLE & Co. show Stower's lime-juice cordial. The SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT shows the "Orion" wines, and STEPHEN SMITH & Co., Bow, E., still interest the medical profession with Hall's wine and the "Keystone" wines. The UNIVERSAL DIGESTIVE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Manchester, demonstrate with solution of gelatin that the tannin has been nearly neutralised in their tea, and the WALKER GORDON LABORATORIES, Duke Street, W., show a series of modified milks.

APPARATUS.

Electrical apparatus is shown by H. W. COX (LIMITED), the DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED), the ELECTRICAL OZONE AND LIGHT TREATMENT INSTITUTE, G. GAIFFE, Paris, MOTTERSHEAD & Co., and the SANITAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (LIMITED). Filters are exhibited by the BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED), and SLACK & BROWNLOW, whilst the GEM SUPPLIES COMPANY (LIMITED) have water-stills to sell. DOULTON & Co. (LIMITED) make a show of aseptic sinks and other earthenware, and the INTERNATIONAL OXY-GENERATOR SYNDICATE (LIMITED) exhibit an oxygen-generator designed for medical use.

SURGICAL REQUISITES.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (LIMITED), Plough Court, E.C., have a large show of operating-room furniture and surgical instruments. Among the apparatus of special interest to chemists is the "Ralston" water-still. It costs but 8s. 6d., and will produce 50 gal. of distilled water daily. A dispensing-balance, on the steelyard principle, called the "Novum," is new. It sells at a guinea, and weighs up to 1 oz. An ingenious application of the electrical motor to surgery is shown, the motor being utilised for driving a circular saw, drills, and massage terminals. The "Sister Dora" bed-support is a thing which should be sold at pharmacies. The firms showing instruments are BILLINGS & SONS, DOWN BROTHERS, J. GARDNER & SON, the HOLBORN SURGICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY, MAYER & MELTZER, the MEDICAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, the SURGICAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, J. WEISS & SON (LIMITED), and W. WOOD & SON. It is interesting to note that the Surgical Supply Association, whose dealings are apparently with medical men, are pushing a special poison-bottle, which seems to show that there are some medical men who recognise the advantage of distinctive containers for poisons. THOMAS ARMSTRONG & BROTHER have an exhibit of microscopes, oculists' trial-cases, frames and charts, and spectacles. The O'CONNOR EXTENSION COMPANY make a speciality of appliances for the lame. The DOMEN BELTS COMPANY, Strand, W.C., show the chief varieties of their excellently designed belts for men and women, and also the Stowaway suspensory-bandages. The LIVERPOOL LINT COMPANY have an exhibit of cotton wools and lints. Waddings, which are now being used extensively in surgical practice, are made on a large scale at the Liverpool mills of this firm. Lambswool-cloth vests and bodices are another special line. PATÉ, BURKE & Co. are showing "petanelle" goods, but the stall was clothed in dust-sheets when we called. ROBINSON & SONS (LIMITED), Chesterfield, put up typical sets of aseptic surgical dressings, such as the amputation set (large and small), breast-cases set, excision-of-glands set, minor-operations set, and skin-grafting set. The contents of these sets are printed in a booklet which this firm issue. The SANITARY WOOD-WOOL COMPANY, Thavies Inn, E.C., show Hartmann's wood-wool dressing and Hartmann's catgut. The latter is prepared with juniper oil, preserved in absolute alcohol, and contained in handy cased tubes.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

The ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED), whose petroleum emulsion is well known, have introduced petroleum tablets containing 6 per cent. of medicaments. The BRITISH IRON-MILK SYNDICATE (LIMITED) exhibit Iron Milk and inform us that they have in preparation the ingredients of Iron Milk in the form of chocolates and biscuits. The iron milk is best taken in milk, it does not coagulate the milk as it is not acid. Mr. HANS HOFF shows Ironal and the malt extracts of Johann & Leopold Hoff. S. KUTNOW & Co. (LIMITED) exhibit Kutnow's Carlsbad powder and asthma powder. They say chemists do not take up these preparations as readily as the merits of the goods deserve; perhaps there are reasons. OOWANA (LIMITED) have Oowana Soap as their sheet-anchor. The soap is claimed to have as its principal ingredient "a fluid extract from a plant having great healing and cleansing properties." It does not interfere with the perfume, which is very special. RONUK (LIMITED) prepare a floor-polish, which they supply direct to public institutions. SCOTT & BOWNE (LIMITED) show Scott's Emulsion and the ingredients from which it is prepared. A huge oil-painting of the fisherman and the cod is hung at the back of the stall.

BOOKS

are exhibited by BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL & COX, WILLIAM GREEN & SONS, the J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, MACMILLAN & Co. (LIMITED), REBMAN (LIMITED), W. B. SAUNDERS & Co., the SCIENTIFIC PRESS (LIMITED), and JNO. WRIGHT & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head we include the firms dealing in carriages motor-cars, cycles, ambulances, lamps, stoves, bedsteads, and indexing cabinets. From the representative of the BRITISH EMBALMERS' SOCIETY we gathered that the Society has performed 650 embalmings during the past eighteen months. Each embalment takes four or five hours, as the circulatory system is filled with a preservative fluid by gravitation. A list of qualified embalmers throughout the country is published by the Society.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 16, 1902.)

"SAMSOLINE," with device of Samson and lion; for perfumery, &c. By H. Arnott, Muiredge Place, Hamilton Road, Bellshill, N.B. 246,629.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 23, 1902.)

A series of designs for alizarine and aniline dyes in classes 1 and 4. By Meister, Lucius & Brünig, Hoechst a Main, c/o Abel & Imray, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C. 243,332, 245,962, 245,963, 245,964, 245,966, 245,967, and 245,968.

"KUTA"; for chemicals. By H. Dawson, 34 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 247,141.

"ZÉBA"; for a disinfectant. By the Zéba Company, 13 Seel Street, Liverpool. 245,191.

Facsimile signature; for veterinary and human medicines. By Samuel Johnson, Sumner House, Wrinehill, near Crewe. 246,279 and 246,280.

"AGROL"; for veterinary preparations. By the Terrol Co. (Limited), 18 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 246,843.

"HEROMAL" and "LAMINOIDS"; for medicines. By Schieffelin & Co., New York, c/o Thomas Christy & Co., 4 Old Swan Lane, E.C. 245,531 and 245,770.

Facsimile signature on label; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By A. L. Pautauberge, Paris, c/o Irvine & Borrowman, 25 Crutched Friars, E.C. 242,455.

"HAM-A-CONOL"; for an ointment. By J. C. Arnfield, 7 Lower Hillgate, Stockport, Cheshire. 246,355.

"MONOTAL"; for a pharmaceutical product. By F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, c/o Newton & Son, 6 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 246,672.

"ARSENAURO," "MANGANAURO," and "CALCAURO"; for chemicals. By the Chas. Roome Parmelco Co., New York, c/o L. E. Townroe, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 247,019, 247,021, and 247,022.

"COMPERICUM"; for a medicine. By Agnes Louis Bloomfield, trading as "Garrad," 144 Parade, Leamington, chemist 247,203.

"JELCO"; for photographic cameras. By J. Levi & Co., 97 Hatton Garden, E.C. 246,540.

Picture of athletic Indian; for a food. By W. M. Briggs, Calcutta, c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, 70 Chancery Lane, W.C. 241,326.

Label device and the word "OXEEF"; for poultry-food. By Liverine (Limited), 88 Eleanor Street, Grimsby. 245,527.

"SPLITLET" (no claim for "Split"); for aerated waters, &c. By Camwal (Limited), 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N. 246,935.

"AUCHISSA"; for perfumery, &c. By the Auchissa Toilet Company, 17 Groat Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 246,244.

"KADOL"; for perfumery, &c. By Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, E.C. 246,910.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 30, 1902.)

Combination of devices; for chemicals in Classes 1 and 3. By Gironés & Heinrich, Barcelona, c/o Reginald W. Barker, 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 246,247 and 246,248.

"THREE POPLAR"; for chemicals. By Wylie & Co. (Limited), 18 and 19 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 246,473.

"VISANUS"; for disinfectants, &c. By A. R. Stark, 2 Carrick Street, Glasgow. 247,269.

Portrait of the applicant; for veterinary and for human medicines. By E. S. Sloan, Boston, U.S.A., c/o Haseltine, Lake & Co., 45 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 247,293 and 247,294.

Device of the Golden Stool; for goods in Class 3. By the Vosoline Manufacturing Company, 99 Celt Street, Liverpool. 245,053.

"TONULES" and "GRANULETS"; for pharmaceutical preparations. By Alfred Bishop (Limited), 48 Spelmal Street, E. 245,630 and 247,341.

"RAMI"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Jean Fougerat, Levallois Perret, c/o Irvine & Borrowman, 25 Crutched Friars, E.C. 245,697.

"EDAFBI"; for medicines. By the Edafbi Company, 84 Oak Lane, Bradford. 246,772.

"FEMOIDS"; for a medicine. By W. G. Evans, 23 Cornwall Street, Cardiff. 246,810.

"VITOLITE" (no claim for "Vital"); for a medicated preparation. By J. A. Winter, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C. 246,831.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for medicines. By Harold W. Mercer, 44 Cambridge Street, W. 247,026.

"KERNALOID" (no claim for "Kernel"); for chemicals. By Kay Brothers (Limited), Stockport. 247,079.

"HIDRANO"; for medicines. By F. Hider, 89 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E. 247,138.

"THIRSTINE"; for effervescent lozenges. By R. B. Birnbaum, 92 Fleet Street, E.C. 246,588.

Facsimile signature of the applicant firm on label; for a perfume made from Alpine flowers. By Klement & Spaeth, Württemberg, c/o H. Haddan & Co., 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 244,102.

"ISYLLIA"; for perfumery, &c. By J. Ansell, 67 Cambridge Road, Bootle. 247,185.

Label for Latreille's hyperion hair-colour restorer. By John Latreille, 7 Foxley Road, Brixton, S.W. 245,368.

"EASOLIA" (no claim for "Easole"); for perfumery. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 247,060.

Device for toilet soaps. By the Compagnie Ray, Berlin, c/o Abel & Imray, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C. 246,370.

Conference Notes.

A MEETING of the Ladies' Local Committee was held at 3 Lorne Terrace, Dundee, on Thursday, July 24, Mrs. A. B. Anderson presiding. There was a good attendance. The "decoration" or badge for members of committee was first considered, and from a number of samples submitted a suitable design was chosen. A draft of the leaflet proposed to be issued under the name of the "Ladies' Programme" was then discussed, and, after some amendments, duly passed and ordered to be printed. The arrangements for the drives on Tuesday and Wednesday were then considered, and a preliminary list of appointments made to the several carriages. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. James Russell) said he had already several promises of contributions to the drawing-room concert which will precede the dance on Wednesday evening.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS.—The following is a list of further papers promised for the Dundee meeting :—

"Note on Cannabis Indica," by Thos. Maben, F.C.S.

"Ought Antidiphtheria Serum to be Introduced into the British Pharmacopœia?" by Thos. Maben, F.C.S.

"The Volumetric Estimation of Lead Salts," by R. C. Cowley and J. P. Catford.

"Note on Aromatic Sulphuric Acid," by Dr. Leonard Dobbin.

"The Volumetric Determination of Sodium Phosphate and Arsenate," by F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., and J. S. Hill.

Conference visitors may be interested to know that the compass which Dundee Town Council have erected on the top of the Law Hill indicates the various places at which the sightseer is looking. Thus, the visitor looking north is shown precisely where Craigoul towers its 1,495 feet above the level of the sea; a little to the westward Baluddery Hill is indicated, and further west still Ben Macdhui, then Kimpinie, and due north-west Ben-a-Chloe. Looking eastwards to the sea the Buddon Ness lights are seen, the Bell Rock, Broughty Castle, and Lucky Scaup; while, keeping to the coast, towards the north-east are seen the famous East-coast watering-places, Carnoustie and Monifieth. Pharmacists who do not object to a stiff climb will be rewarded by a magnificent view from this summit, provided the day is clear.

Mr. Wm. Cummings, Hon. Local Secretary, 49 Reform Street, Dundee, issued the books of tickets last Saturday. No. 1, price 10s. 6½., contains tickets for luncheons in Queen's Hotel at 1 P.M. on August 12 and 13; tickets for tea in Volunteer Hall, St. Andrews, August 12, and in University College grounds on August 13; admission ticket to Gray's Assembly Rooms; and railway ticket to St. Andrews and back. No. 2 book (also 10s. 6½.) is for the Thursday's excursion, and the tickets are for the sail to Perth by the *Thistle*, luncheon in Public Hall, Comrie, drive to St. Fillans, tea in Comrie, and railway ticket to St. Fillans and back.

The *Wizard of the North*, the Dundee journal of "Wisdom, Wit, and Humour," edited by Mr. James Russell, chemist and druggist, had a Chemists' Conference Number on July 25. A lithographic sheet of local art bears a full-page portrait of Mr. Druce, President of the Conference; on the inside pages are sketches of the *Thistle* going up the Tay, viewing the scenery, Kinfauns Castle, Comrie, Loch Earn, St. Fillan's Well, the portrait of a lady (Mrs. A. B. Anderson), and other sketches chiefly of a prophetic nature. On the back are St. Andrews views, golf, and Tayport at 9.30. An appreciation of Mr. Druce is printed on the same page as "Hurrah for the Chemists' o' Bonnie Dundee." The following is a sample of the latter:—

"To the Conference, guests!" 'Twas the President spoke,
'Gin ye come tae oor toon, 'twill great pleasure evoke;
Your wives will get sealskins, jam, cookies, and tea,
When ye pay us a veesit tae Bonnie Dundee."

Then fill up yer baskets, and fill up yer bags,
Pit on yer best troosers and throw aff yer rags;
Fill yer purses o' bawbees, yer flasks fu' o' bree,
Tae veesit th' chemists o' Bonnie Dundee.

There's Anderson, Doig, an' ae Hardie chiel,
Kerr, Ferrier, and Hodge the junior as weel;
There's Park o' the Ferry, an' Russell sae free—
A' lang-livin' billies in Bonnie Dundee.

O' th' lads frae th' Sooth, there's Attfield the Prof.,
A richt canny chiel, very fond o' th' go'f;
Fegs, the last time I saw him, he promised tae me
Cud he toddle ava he wad come to Dundee.

There are lands beyond Scotland—East, South, North, and West—

But the *Wizard* will warrant oor welcome the best:
His wand he has waved—the result you shall see
In the grandest o' meetings at Bonnie Dundee.

We have always understood that "Bonnie Dundee" was Graham of Claverhouse, but Dundee itself is bonnie nowadays, and even a *Wizard* is permitted poetic licence.

In the notes on Dundee in our Summer Number it was stated that Mr. James Hardie was first President of the old Dundee Chemists' Association. That position was accepted by the late Mr. David Russell, and Mr. Hardie was President of the local committee which welcomed the Conference. Amongst those who attended the meeting of 1867 were Professor Attfield, Mr. T. D. Watson (London), Mr. Storrar (Kirkcaldy), Mr. Ford (Kirkriemuir), Messrs. Hardie, Kerr, Doig, Anderson, Ferrier, McKinnon, and James Russell (Dundee), all of whom are still "to the fore."

We learn that, apart from the local chemists, the following have intimated their intention of being present at this month's meeting :—

J. C. Umney, London (2); G. F. Merson, Newcastle (2); W. P. Robinson, Clapham Common; A. F. Collis, Bath; A. J. Pidd, Manchester (2); W. Sharp, Northumberland (2); Peter MacEwan, London (2); W. Chalmers, London (2); E. Savile Peck, Cambridge; S. R. Atkins, Salisbury; F. C. J. Bird, Notting Hill; C. A. Johnstone, Manchester; F. Ransom, Hitchin (2); W. Mair, Edinburgh (2); N. H. Martin, Gateshead (2); Jas. Grier, Manchester; Ed. Evans, Liverpool; Kenneth W. E. Evans, Liverpool; Theo. H. Wardleworth, Liverpool; John Jackson, Bradford (3); A. E. Tanner, London; R. F. Young, New Barnet; F. W. Ashton, Hitchin; W. A. H. Naylor, Bromley; W. F. Wells, Dublin (2); J. Harkness, Edinburgh; Jos. Coates, Edinburgh; R. Lord Gifford, Blackburn; Ralph Shorrocks, Darwen; Horace Finmore, London; R. P. Rees, Dowlais; G. C. Druce, Oxford (2); J. W. Bowen, London; J. McMillan, Glasgow (2); W. P. Want, London; R. Feather Clarke, Gravesend; R. Bremridge, London; Prosper Marsden, Liverpool; G. T. W. Newsholme, Sheffield (3); James Paterson, Aberdeen; H. Jackson, Edinburgh; H. E. Boorne, Bristol; J. C. C. Payne, Belfast; J. T. Smith, Manchester (2); T. H. W. Idris, London; W. J. Gibson, Belfast (2); J. W. Nicholl, Belfast; R. W. Silson, Bradford (2); A. Hanson, Bradford (2); Ed. Jones, Hanley, Staffs; Thos. Tyrer, London; W. L. Howie, London (2); J. Twinberrow, Worcester; T. Maben, Glasgow (2); Miss Peck, Cambridge; R. Brodie, Glasgow; J. Cummings, Alloa (2); J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh; T. Bayne (T. & H. Smith), Edinburgh; A. J. Dey (T. & H. Smith), Edinburgh; Albert Kelly, Edinburgh; J. W. White, Clifton, Bristol (2).

It is desirable that others who intend to be present at the meeting or the excursions should, without delay, notify the Secretary, Mr. William Cummings, 49 Reform Street, Dundee.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the four weeks ended Saturday, July 26, was 285, as against 301 in the corresponding four weeks of last year. This shows a net decrease up to date of 78 this year as compared with the last, which apparently points to the fact that times are more prosperous. The largest number of failures is still in the "grocery and provision" trades. In the "chemists and druggists" section 3 failures are recorded, as against 7 in the same month of last year and a similar number in 1900.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Manchester Guardian* interviewed General Lukas Meyer, the Boer Leader, last week in London. In the course of conversation General Meyer said the Boers were often hard pressed for food, but they rarely had sickness in their ranks, and never had a case of enteric fever. This is a somewhat remarkable assertion, bearing in mind the wholesale destruction caused by this disease in the ranks of the British Army. The General told his interviewer that only veldt medicines were used, as the Boers had neither ambulances nor other medicine. Buchu—or a species of bush called buchu—was used with excellent results as a prophylactic against enteric fever. If the *Barosma* plant sufficed to keep the Boers free from enteric, it is a pity our Army medical officers did not find out the fact long ago.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Old Lot.

SIR,—I did not think that the Pharmaceutical Conference was under the management of the Pharmaceutical Council. I knew that it rested on the broad base you have indicated in your editorial note. I did think, however, that the same men whose names have been prominent for many years in the Pharmaceutical Council might dominate the Conference, not as members of the Council, but as pharmacists. I readily accept the assurance you have given that this is not the case. Even if it had been the case, there would have been nothing worthy of animadversion in the fact. There is no reason why a leader in the Council should not be a leader in the Conference. My opinion that these men are not likely to do much for the benefit of pharmacy, as a trade, is only an opinion, but I adhere to it, and holding this opinion I cannot do otherwise than wish their power equalised by the introduction of trade-promoters wherever it is possible. I have never said that these men have not efficiently discharged the important duty of looking after the professional side of pharmacy. For their zeal in this matter they merit the gratitude of pharmacy. You may be right in thinking that discussions on trade questions would damage the Conference, but this has not been my experience in a long connection with debating societies of various kinds. My experience has gone to prove that men take far more interest in the burning questions of the day than in any subjects of a technical or scientific nature. Even if the attendance at the Conference should be reduced, it would be better to do something for pharmacy with a small attendance than nothing with a large one. Further, it is the duty of men at a conference to confer. A conference ought to be a conference, and not either a picnic or a lecture-theatre. I am in no way opposed to the social side being attended to, but I think it a great pity that any opportunity for making a thoughtful effort to place pharmacy in this country on a better base should be lost. The pharmaceutical field everywhere is being invaded and conquered by our common enemies. The present Lord Chancellor acknowledges that the position is not what it ought to be. One who may be Lord Chancellor in the future says it is "perfectly absurd." It looks as if those who have secured the position of leaders amongst ourselves, whether in the Pharmaceutical Council or in this Conference, are the only men who either see no anomaly in young men qualifying only that they may become hewers of wood and drawers of water to tailors and shoemakers, or, seeing it, prefer to ignore it.

Dumfries, July 28.

JAMES REID.

Explosive Lime-cream.

SIR,—I have read that lime-cream is liable to explosive decomposition, but never experienced such a phenomenon until lately. Once I purchased some glycerin and cucumber which burst several bottles. Last summer the lime-cream in my stock-bottle showed a tendency to pop when the cork was drawn, but nothing worse followed. In January last I made up a fresh batch, part of which was bottled and placed in the warm shop. A few days later the cork of one bottle blew out, the contents spouting to a considerable distance. All the bottles from the shop were effervescent when opened; the stock-bottle from cool cellar only popped slightly. The symptoms seemed rather to be those of fermentation than of chemical decomposition. Chloroform was selected as the most suitable preservative, and 10 minims added to 4 oz. of the cream, with apparently satisfactory results. The addition of 4 dr. chloroform to the 5 pints bulk was without appreciable effect, perhaps owing to the absorption of the

chloroform by the oil while fermentation went on in the watery portion. The addition of 2½ dr. formalin was then made to the bulk, and all disagreeable symptoms ceased, the batch having been sold out since without further trouble. Whether formalin alone would have been effective I cannot say. My formula is a *C. & D.* one (modified), containing ol. persic., liq. calcis, liq. calcis sacch., liq. potassæ, and glycerin.

Yours truly,

J. E. A. (31/68.)

Poison Illegality in Scotland.

SIR,—In reading over the Summer Issue of the *C. & D.*, under the heading "Glasgow News," I read "a survey of the city shows that there is quite a number of drug-shops owned and manned by unqualified persons," &c. In the country district of Scotland where my lot has been cast for a number of years (more than I wish to think of) the same state of matters exists, and in many a grocer's shop around laudanum is stocked and sold. I have often wondered why some of those offenders have not been found out and punished ere this time, but when I read of the same illegal traffic existing in such a large and enlightened city as Glasgow, I now cease to wonder. We have the Inland Revenue officer calling to see we do not sell S.V.M. without having the necessary licence, and we have the Food and Drugs inspector calling now and then taking samples of drugs in order to ascertain that we are not selling drugs deficient in strength, or goods adulterated; but the unqualified man who keeps open shop is allowed to go on his way for years, and no one says him nay. One day this month I received a large circular from Bloomsbury Square and on the opposite page one from the Council Chambers, Whitehall, all about the Poison regulations, but still the unqualified poison-seller goes on his way unmolested. While thinking over all this, the following part of Mr. James Reid's letter dated June 21 struck home to me as a hope for the remedy of all this illegal traffic, &c. :—

In short, we want in the drug-trade something in the shape of a national trades union although that name need not be applied to it. The new Association of Glasgow forms the nucleus of what may develop into such a union, and if the Glasgow example is followed throughout the country, I have no doubt whatever that more real good will be done for chemists in a year or two by this union than has been done by the Pharmaceutical Society in nearly half a century of work.

Yours, &c.,

July 29.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. (32/66.)

Assistants' Agreements.

SIR,—Your assistantship-form is most useful, but should there not be such a clause as this, subject to mutual arrangement, an honourable undertaking should be given that the service should be for at least — months. This is now being required by some pharmacists, and although at times hardship is experienced on both sides it is held to be good as a rule. It certainly cures the "here to-day and gone to-morrow" tendency.

Yours,

BRUM. (42/69.)

Small Firms, Wake Up!

SIR,—The laxity of small business-houses in nearly every case is appalling. An order I gave a traveller three weeks ago drew forth the remark that the firm was always prompt in delivery. Quite a week ago another traveller from the firm came in to hear I had ordered but not received, and to say he was astonished to hear the same complaint from no fewer than seven that morning. This morning I cancelled the order. About the same time I ordered plate-racks of a traveller who claimed to be the proprietor, and although he assured me the goods would arrive next day, no goods have yet appeared. An order for sundries given before these was executed the day before yesterday. This is the rule with small firms, and it is the cause of depression of trade, of business getting into the hands of Germans and Americans. I am satisfied that if every firm was faithful in its dealings and business-like in its delivery, there would be no small houses except young ones, and certainly there would be no more depression of trade.

Yours sincerely,

Lavender Hill, S.W., July 30.

E. KINGSLEY MONKS.

Photo Considerations for Chemists.

SIR,—The recent action of Messrs. Kodak (Limited) in regard to discounts, although perfectly legitimate and a splendid business move on their parts, is landing dealers into a very awkward position, and one which will require the utmost co-operation and exercise of personal influence to overcome. It is all very well to say that for the present Kodak films ought to be stocked along with others, the latter being pushed forward on every possible occasion, but I find that the British photographic public is somewhat akin to patent-medicine purchasers, who in nine cases out of ten will either have what they ask for or leave the premises to seek it elsewhere. Consequently, although we stock three different makes of film, by far the greatest sales are the Kodak brand, and as we cannot sign the memorandum of sales for extra discounts on account of stocking makes other than Kodak, our film business bears practically only half the profit which it ought to. Personally, so far as Kodak's conditions are concerned, I should not mind them (so long as they remain in their present state), were it not for the difficulty of dealing with the man who asks, say, for a Planchon or Ensign film, and will take his business to a more enterprising firm if he cannot secure them. This is very natural, as the greater percentage of amateurs are very likely to consider their own desires before trade wars, which do not at present affect them.

There are only four dealers in my town of 40,000 inhabitants, and we are on sufficiently good terms that a representative from each establishment would be in a position to meet and discuss the question to mutual advantage. In the event of such a conference I would suggest that as we practically control the business locally we should decide amongst ourselves as to whether Kodak goods should be handled solely or not at all. In this manner we could easily protect ourselves and our profits. I would suggest that the Photographic Trades Union take up the matter, and invite local secretaries to conduct the meetings, at which matters would be arranged. The local associations might become affiliated to the parent society in the same way as is adopted in other branches of science and trade, and hold meetings only when there is business to transact. One good effect of such a procedure would be the opportunity afforded of adopting fixed prices for developers, baths, discounts off cameras, and several other items, rendered possible by the fact of so very few in each town taking up the trade to any appreciable extent. These suggestions can be considerably enlarged upon, but would take up too much room in this journal; consequently I leave the subject for further discussion and suggestion.

Faithfully yours,

NEGATYPE. (32/63.)

Filtered Black Lotion.

SIR,—A dispenser referred in your columns a few weeks ago to a prescription by an eminent oculist—composed of hydrochlorate of cocaine and bicarbonate of soda—with directions to reject the precipitate. I had an analogous prescription the other day by an eminent surgeon. It was "Lot. Nigra," with directions to "let it stand till a sediment forms, and use the clear liquid as a mouth-wash."

ANOTHER COMMON DISPENSER. (28/62.)

[Is filtered black lotion bad therapeutically?—EDITOR.]

Legal Queries.

31/31. *Urgent*.—Winslow's soothing-syrup was advertised by the makers to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of a morphine salt per fl. oz.

30/66. *J. L. E.*—As your name is not on the Dentists' Register you may not use in this country the title Doctor of Dental Surgery, no matter whence obtained.

32/14. *H. S.*—Presumably the carrier undertook to deliver the goods within a reasonable time, and twelve days to carry the goods ten miles is too long. The only claim you have against the carrier is in respect to damage which you have suffered. You cannot compel him to buy the goods from you. You were wrong in declining to take in the goods, the carrier being your agent, and delivery to him by the seller being equivalent to delivery to you. It was

therefore unreasonable for you to reject your own goods, telling the man he must pay for them.

32/56. *Neal*.—A chemist's shop is not a workshop or factory within the meaning of the Act, and is not made so by the employment therein of a female assistant as dispenser and counter-hand. But if the female is engaged in making or adapting articles for sale, her hours of labour must not exceed those specified by the Act, *q.v.* THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 279.

33/28. *Wilts.*—The wording on your foot-powder label, "This preparation will *cure* over-heated skin and *tender feet*," implies that the powder is a remedy, and that tender feet are an ailment. We consider it a doubtful label, and would alter it to read as follows:—

SANITARY FOOT-POWDER.

This preparation, by checking and absorbing excessive perspiration in a natural manner, without the slightest injury to health, keeps the feet cool and sweet during the hottest weather. As a dusting-powder it may be used on the most delicate skin.

Directions for Use.—For the feet, dust freely into the heels and toes of the stockings before putting on, daily. For the toilet, apply the powder with a puff.

33/22. *Pioneer*.—(1) The trade-mark on your composition-essence label will not make the preparation liable to stamp-duty if you use it generally in trade. (2) Your foot-balm will require to be stamped, as the envelope says "it prevents corns"; also the directions tell how it is to be used "for very sore feet," and in big type the words "Prevents corns" occur.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

33/71. *Union*.—Will you please send us your name and address?

247/46. *F. R.* (your *nom-de-plume* is unsuitable).—(1) Draught for Milk-fever and inflammation in cattle, as your sample:—

Liq. ammoniæ	...	...	...	3ss.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	...	...	mx.
Aq. ad...	...	...	...	3j.

This is one dose, which is mixed with a pint or so of cold water, and given every four hours. (2) Fever-powders for horses:—

Pulv. resinæ	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. antim. nigr.	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ	...	...	...	3iv.

M. One tablespoonful for a dose.

(3) Blistering-ointment for horses.—This has been made from a recipe like the following:—

Pulv. canthar.	...	...	...	3j.
G. camphor.	...	...	...	5ij.
Pulv. resin.	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. olive	...	...	...	5j.
Cere flav. pall.	...	...	...	3j.
Adipis	...	...	...	5vj.

Digest all the ingredients except the camphor in a water-bath for two or three hours with occasional stirring; then strain the ointment, add the camphor, and stir till cold.

241/24. *C. D.*—Pigeon-pills.—The active principle of these is sulphate of iron. The following formula represents the composition of your specimen:—

Ferri sulph. gran.	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Pulv. capsici	...	...	...	gr. x.
Ext. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	gr. xxx.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	5j.

Divide into thirty pills, which should be coated. The dose for a pigeon is one pill two or three times daily.

250/38. *R. J. S.*—You do not give any particulars about the "two kinds of pills for poultry."

256/33. *J. W. E. C.*—The sample you send seems to be a cheaper variety of beeswax and turpentine through the use of a beeswax substitute. This would hardly, however, account for such a difference in the price as you mention.

233/13. *Dayce.*—(1) **Herb-beer Packet.**—In this we recognise most of the ingredients, and have devised the following as a representative of the sample:—

Horehound ...	...	...	2 oz.
Sassafras ...	...	...	½ oz.
Quillaia ...	...	...	¼ oz.
Hops ...	...	...	¼ oz.

Directions: Infuse the herbs in a gallon of boiling water for four hours, and strain. In the infusion dissolve 1 lb. of sugar, add 1 lb. of treacle, make up to 2 gals., and ferment with yeast for twenty-four hours before bottling.

(2) The Pharmacy Act allows *bona-fide* wholesale houses to call themselves wholesale druggists, even though the owners are not registered chemists.

21/7. *L. S. S.*—**Combined Bath.**—"Pharmaceutical Camerist" explains why this deposits even after some weeks. The only thing is to use hot water in making up the bath. The deposit should not be used for toning.

28/40. *Sputum.*—"Typhon" syrup as an ingredient of a cough-mixture we take to be intended for tolu.

28/70. *T. H. B.*—**Coffee-essence.**—Refer to *C. & D.*, January 4, 1902, page 29.

30/57. *Bombay.*—(1) For a first book in botany you should get Bower's "Practical Botany for Beginners" (Macmillan), 3s. 6d. (2) We know of no book published on the working of soda-fountains. The 1900 DIARY contains a collection of formulæ for syrups and flavours for use with the soda-fountain, and the Spatula Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., also publish a book of formulas for the same purpose.

10/12. *D. Y. W.*—**Hair-dye.**—See reply to "Ayrshire" (27/63).

30/52. *Adianad* writes: "Can you tell me what will destroy chlorophyll out of a leaf other than volatile solutions such as spirit, ether, &c., or any substance that would preserve the chlorophyll in the leaf?" Will "Adianad" please explain what it is he wants?

250/39. *A. Rhoad.*—The word "resorcinol" belongs, as you rightly say, to resorcin, a diatomic phenol. It is sometimes improperly applied to a substance obtained by fusing resorcin and iodoform, which should be called for distinction "resorcin-iodoform." Perhaps the omnipresent "Squire" will note this.

27/50. *J. F.*—We gave several formulas for freezing-powders for ice-safes in the *C. & D.*, August 25, 1900, page 360.

27/67. *Ceruleus.*—Aniline dyes in solution are much used as laundry-blues, and such a solution would be the most suitable one to push. Refer to "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for further particulars.

27/63. *Ayrshire.*—**Hair-dye.**—The modern preparations are mostly solutions of pyrogallol or para-amido-phenol. Para-amido-phenol is mixed with an equal quantity of alkali, and used in a 3-per-cent. solution. The application is followed by one of 3-per-cent. hydrogen peroxide. The oxidation-product is brown to red-brown.

29/53. *G. F. M.*—**Preserving Flour-paste.**—Formaldehyde answers well, and might be combined with oil of cloves. The quantity of formalin to use is 1 drop to 1 oz.

25/23 (*A. J. D.*) and 31/27 (*Electricity*).—**Spectacle-makers' Diploma.**—The address of Mr. Lionel Laurance, who conducts postal classes, is 326 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C. The syllabus of the examination is obtainable from the Clerk, Colonel T. Davies Sewell, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

58/62. *Chemist.*—**Books on Water-analysis.**—Wanklyn's "Water-analysis," 5s. (Trübner); Frankland's "Water-

analysis for Sanitary Purposes," 5s. (Van Voorst). The former is the most suitable for your purpose.

25/32. *J. C. & Co.*—You do not say how your fly-catcher is made, so we cannot tell you how to improve it. The sample you send has a boiled linseed-oil basis.

24/46. *J. P.*—Your inquiry was replied to on June 28 page 1003.

18/4. *Jacobus.*—(1) Carbolic acid is used in the copying-graph as a preservative, but is not needed when there is such a large proportion of glycerin present. (2) Ext. aloes in prescriptions written after 1898 refers theoretically to ext. aloes barb., and you would be justified in using it. It is not improbable that the medical man intends ext. aloes soc., to which the term is generally applied in England.

10/66. *Anti-ants.*—**Exterminating Ants.**—Paraffin or benzene sprayed into the haunts quickly kills ants, but the remedy is not suitable for use in the kitchen. A decoction of aloes or quicklime should be tried, as they are both strongly recommended.

12/8. *Radix.*—**Cough-mixture.**—Refer to the *C. & D.* August 24, 1901, page 358; September 28, 1901, page 553; and December 21, 1901, page 1010, where there are formulas for cough-mixtures which would suit your label. As you cannot find anything to suit in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," one of these may be to your liking.

5/19. *Nemo.*—(1) **Iron in Sulphuric Acid.**—It has long been considered that metallic impurity in sulphuric acid plays a very important part in diminishing the capacity of secondary cells. Quantities of iron below 0.01 per cent. have practically no injurious effect. The Elbs test, based on the relative sensitiveness of the ammonia and potassium ferrocyanide or potassium-thiocyanate test is as follows: Ten to 15 c.c. of the acid is supersaturated with liquid ammonia. If no turbidity (due to ferric hydroxide) is produced after standing a few minutes, the acid does not contain more than 0.008 per cent. of iron. Acid containing 0.005 per cent. of iron is immediately coloured blue with potassium ferrocyanide, or red with potassium thiocyanate. The method of purifying sulphuric acid from metals consists in passing sulphuretted hydrogen through and filtering after twenty-four hours. The sulphuretted hydrogen is best generated in the acid by the addition of barium sulphide. (2) Kern's process of **Testing for Traces of Copper in Presence of Iron** is to add excess of ammonia, boil, and filter. Evaporate the filtrate nearly to dryness, and dissolve the residue in sulphuric acid. Place a piece of magnesium ribbon in the solution, when, if traces of copper are present, a layer is deposited on the metal and is easily seen under the microscope.

29/29. *Engineer.*—**Tempering-liquid for Cutting-tools** We do not know "a soluble oil" used for this purpose unless the mixture of glycerin and powdered charcoal sometimes employed is intended. If you sent us a sample we could perhaps find out what it is made of.

27/59. *Electricity.*—Bottone's "Electric Bells and All about Them," 3s. (Whittaker), will probably suit you.

31/47. *W. G.*—The botanical name of the loofah is *Luffa aegyptiaca*.

29/15. *Vet. Chemist.*—It is not an easy matter to dispose of a wart in the passage of a cow's teat. If it is near enough to the aperture to be caught in a loop of horsehair (first passed through a crow-quill) it may be strangulated without leaving any extensive injury to the membrane of the canal. If too high up for this method, it can only be operated upon by cutting down upon it, from a point on the outside where it is clearly felt. A silver syphon is first introduced, and the scalpel directed so as to make a clean incision by one single cut. The wart or tumour is then detached by strangulation and the point of attachment cauterised, to make the vessel of supply shrink, and preclude the growth of granulations, which might again occlude the lumen of the canal. A fine suture is to be placed in the surgical wound, and a silver syphon retained in the teat until the wound has healed; otherwise the milk will come through the artificial opening,

and a fistula be established. It is hardly necessary to say that all the appliances employed should be first rendered aseptic, and we merely describe the operation in order to show that it is a thing that only an experienced man should undertake.

32/12. *H. G. B.*—You might try Messrs. Glover & Co. the box-makers (who regularly advertise in the *C. & D.*), for the wood for microscope-slide boxes.

Information Supplied.

Tr. Quinin. Amm.—*Mr. H. Mortimer* (256/40) points out that this tincture probably originated from the old tr. cinch. ammon., first introduced into the P.L. 1745. The tincture was official up to 1836 (except from 1809 to 1824). Hooper's Dictionary, 1838, gives the formula of the P.L. 1824.

Sweet Pepper.—26/55. *West Riding*, referring to our reply to 5/14 *W. G.* (*C. & D.*, July 19, page 101), says that when "sweet pepper" is for sauce-making customers require bacc. piment.

Information Wanted.

27/32. Makers of black sugared candy.
26/53. Name and address of a firm who make models and work out patents.

30/37. Makers of toilet-paper sold under the names "Satin" and "Ivorie."

28/71. Where can veneer bottle-cases, to take the place of straw envelopes, be obtained?

30/20. Makers of cheese biscuits for poisoning mice, packed in square grey cardboard boxes containing two biscuits.

21/6. Address of makers or dealers in bellows or packages for insect-powder other than the ordinary perforated-top boxes.

At the Counter.

DUNDEE GIRLS ARE ANXIOUS TO DO IT WELL. This is what one wrote to a local chemist: "Please give bearer 6*z.* book Papier Powdre. If you have anything in liquid for to make the eyes sparkle give bearer 3*z.* worth."

A WORM STORY.—Customer (walking up to new apprentice): "Have you anything for worms—for my son?" "Oh, yes," says the apprentice, who has been instructed never to say "No" to any inquiry; "how many has he?" "He's 14," said the customer. Apprentice (proud of his salesmanship), to governor: "Please, sir, can you give this gentleman something for fourteen worms?"

BY THE SEA.—The following choice selection from Brighton is rather amusing: "A box of Female Deborstrant Pills"; "1*z.* Lelumbic, 60 drops in one tablespoon of cream"; "1 oz. Zinc Hide"; "1 lb. Magnate of Potash"; "Anti Pirate Powder for Headache"; "Geraldine Pastiles"; "Tablo Aperents"; "Plcase send a suckin tet for New Born infant the smallest without tubing"; "Please send a tin of asmer cure to the folings drass"; "One tooth brush castrated and rather soft"; "Verasofene powder for Headache"; "Piper Raisin"; "Cup of Tea Powder"; "Bottle of Scotch Emotion"; "Allebroot Powder"; "Box of Ecuptals and Lintils Lozenges"; "Homephachick Phospherous"; "Fires Bauslam"; "6*z.* Canine Moss—what you boils for 'oooping corf' (carrageen supplied).

ARE CORNS HEREDITARY?—A correspondent of the *Morning Leader* asks the question. He knows a child 3 weeks old who has a corn on the smallest toe of the left foot. The foot being almost transparent, the root of the corn could be seen quite plainly running inwards to the bone. The father of the child has a large corn in exactly the same place. How else than by heredity can the infant's corn be accounted for? By maternal impression, we should say

Medical Gleanings.

PETROLEUM-EMULSION.

DR. FISHER, of the Bristol Hospital for Sick Children, some time ago suggested that petroleum-emulsion might be found useful as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, but experiments have shown that the emulsion has no power to restrain the growth of either aerobic or anaerobic micro-organisms. Dr. Fisher finds, however, that in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea and threadworms some benefit results from the use of petroleum-emulsion, due, he thinks, to a mechanical action upon the walls of the intestines.

MORPHINE-POISONING.

A CASE is reported in the *Lancet* in which a victim of morphine-poisoning was successfully treated by subcutaneous infusion of 30 oz. of salt solution. A woman had taken 8 gr. of morphine sulphate hypodermically in less than half an hour, and when medical help arrived was sinking into a state of profound narcosis. Strychnine and ether injections were tried and artificial respiration kept up, but without much benefit. It occurred to one of the medical men in attendance to try the effect of salt infusion, and the benefit was immediate and very marked. A weak solution of potassium permanganate was given in wineglassful doses every quarter of an hour, with the idea of destroying the morphine as soon as it passed into the alimentary canal. Next day the condition of the patient was normal, with the exception of the soreness due to the punctures of the hypodermic needle and the sustained artificial respiration.

TEETH-EXTRACTION.

IN A paper read before the Liverpool Dental Hospital Students' Society, Mr. T. W. Widdowson gave an excellent *résumé* of the practice of tooth-extraction, from which we take the following points. The forceps must be sharp, in order that the teeth may be properly separated from adherent structures, and the instruments must be suitable for the particular teeth to be extracted. In the removal of an upper tooth the patient's head should reach about as high as the breast of the operator, whilst for a lower tooth it should be level with the hip. The operator's left arm should support and steady the patient's head in the case of upper teeth, whilst the left hand and fingers have to support the mandible, remove the tongue and cheeks from interference with the operation, support the alveolus, and direct the blades of the forceps. The forceps should be held not too tightly, with the handles resting in the palm of the hand. The thumb should lie between the handles, regulating and controlling the pressure. The direction of the force depends upon the anatomy of the fangs and the alveolus; all teeth are broader externally than internally, and, with the exception of the four wisdom teeth, the outer wall of the alveolus is thinner than the inner, so that in cases where the rotary movement is not used the chief force exerted is directly outwards, except in the case of the wisdom teeth, where the thinner inner alveolus renders it necessary for the force to be directed inwards. The force should always be put, if possible, on the tooth itself. Tomes laid down these three conditions for the removal of a tooth: (1) The whole of the offending organ should be removed, (2) its removal should be effected with as little injury as possible to the structures in which it is implanted, and (3) the patient should be spared all unnecessary pain in the operation. There are three distinct actions in the removal of a tooth—grasping the tooth, loosening connections, and withdrawing from socket. The tooth should be grasped deliberately, and not too quickly, and, as a rule, it is better to apply the blade on the side most obscured from view. Loosening connections is a continuation of the last movement, and is effected by forcing the blades of the forceps between the alveolus and the root. It should be done quickly and effectively, and the blades of the forceps must on no account be allowed to stop at the neck of the tooth. Withdrawal from the socket again is a continuation of the last action. Each tooth requires a special motion in extraction, in which inward, outward, and upward force or rotation is used either separately or combined.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: July 31.

THE business tone in drugs and chemicals remains much as previously reported, but a fair amount of activity is noticeable in one or two directions. The chief alteration is a reduction of 1*l.* in "official" quinine, consequent on a reduction in the Amsterdam bark unit; and the second-hand market is lower in sympathy. A small and unimportant auction of cinchona was held in London this week, when a fractional reduction in the unit took place. Menthol is now very scarce on the spot, and values are again dearer. American and Japanese peppermint oils continue to advance, and a good business has been done, mainly in second-hands. English refined camphor has been suddenly reduced in order to minimise German competition, and the margin between the two is now narrow. More attention is being paid to chamomiles, and prices are opening fairly high. In chemicals values are well maintained; hyposulphite of soda is firmer, and permanganate of potash has been advanced. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all unchanged. Fluctuations of the week are as follows:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Menthol Oil, peppermint (HGH and Jap. demen- tholised) Pot. permang. Senega Shellac Wax, Japanese	Pimento Soda hyposul- phite	Chillies Ginger (Jamaica) Oil, castor (Belgian)	Camphor (Eng. refined) Capsicums Cinchona Ferri et quin. cit. Quinine and salts

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from July 22 to 31 inclusive:—
 Acid, acetic (@ Antwerp) 30 carboys, (@ Rotterdam) 109, (@ Frederikstadt) 56 cks. 99 cbs.; acid, boric (Ital.), 10; acid, carbolic (@ Hamburg) 80 cks., (@ Cologne) 125; acid, citric (@ Rotterdam), 24; acid, tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 5, (@ Rotterdam) 47; antimony (@ Shanghai), 2,796 bgs.; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; "balsam" (@ Para), 11 brls.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 50 cs.; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp) 39, (@ Rotterdam) 104; borax (@ Tocopilla), 2,400 bgs.; buchu, 2; Calabar-beans (@ Axim), 6 bgs.; camphor (@ Kobe), 20 tubs; canary-seed (Morocco), 155; caraway-seed (@ Rotterdam), 35; cardamoms, 76; castor oil (Fr.) 82 brls. 35 cs., (@ Cocoadu) 222 cks., (Italian), 10 cs.; cinchona (@ Bombay) 21, (@ Mollendo) 388 bls., (@ Amsterdam) 412 bls.; citrate of lime (@ Palermo) 20, (@ Messina) 63; citronella oil (@ Galle), 23; civet (@ Suez), 1 case; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 318, (@ Bergen) 10; coriander-seed (@ Hamburg) 222, (@ Marseilles) 42; cream of tartar (@ Spain) 30, (@ Bordeaux) 33, (@ Rotterdam) 16; croton-seed (@ Ceylon), 3; cubebs (@ Bombay), 25; cumin-seed (@ Mogador), 55; cuttlefish bone (@ Marseilles), 96; dragon's-blood (@ Singapore), 1; drugs (@ New York) 410 pkgs., (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Trieste) 265, (@ Fiume) 16; essential oils (@ Messina), 40 cs. 68 pkgs.; fennel-seed (@ Salonica), 1,034 bgs.; ginger (@ Bombay) 20 cs. 21 bgs., (@ Hong-Kong) 150 cs. 50 cks., (@ Jamaica) 12; honey (@ Jamaica) 73, (Chilian) 233 brls., (@ Dieppe) 73; gum arabic (@ Suez) 356 pkgs. 33 cs. 26 bales, (@ Karachi) 52, (@ Bombay) 14 cs.; gumm tragacanth (@ Constantinople), 40 cs.; honey (Chil.) 62 brls., (@ Jamaica) 17, (@ Trieste) 74 cs.; ipecacuanha (@ Rio) 85, (@ Monte Video) 8; kola (@ W.C. Africa),

6 cs.; limon-juice (@ Messina), 40 pps.; liquorice (@ Catania) 55 bgs. 144 cs., (@ Naples) 15 cs.; nux vomica (@ Colombo), 6; opium (@ Bombay) 3, (@ Genoa) 7, (@ Smyrna) 31; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 140 cs.; pot. carb. (@ Hamburg), 42; pot. chlor. (@ Sweden), 100; pot. cyanide (@ Paris), 40; pot. oxalate (@ Rotterdam), 30; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 100; saffron (@ Valencia), 3; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 25 pkgs.; seedlac (@ Madras), 39; senna (@ Bombay) 126, (@ Suez) 22; soda ash (@ Boston), 25; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 101; sulphur (@ Catania) 1,366 cks. 1,290 bgs. 717 brls. 150 tons, (@ Girgenti) 350 tons; tamarinds (@ Barbados) 16, (@ Jamaica) 8; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 66, (@ Barcelona) 205; turmeric (@ Bombay), 281; wax, Carnauba (@ Para) 120 bgs., (@ Pernambuco) 140 bgs.; wax, bees' (@ Morocco) 17, (@ Hamburg) 47, (@ Shanghai) 113 pkgs., (E.I.) 19, (Ital.) 10, (Span.) 21, (Jam.) 8, (@ Axim) 20; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf) 74, (@ Rotterdam) 19, (@ Hamburg) 120; wine-lees (@ Messina), 1,231 bgs. 699 sks.; zinc oxide (@ Rotterdam), 240.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy chemical market at all the principal centres keeps fairly good, and if anything of change there is, perhaps, an all-round increased inquiry both for main and miscellaneous products. Deliveries against existing contracts are regular, and for the most part well taken up. New business is, perhaps, scarcely so good as might be wished for, but, nevertheless, it is moderate. There is little to say about values, unchanged and well maintained being the rule.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—A fairly brisk demand is apparent for bleaching-powder, caustic soda, ammonia alkali, and soda-crystals. Chlorates and prussiates are quiet, as is also saltcake. Caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton; 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* per ton. Bleaching-powder, softwood casks, f.o.r., 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and hardwoods, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, for export, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton. Ammonia alkali, unchanged at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in bags, f.o.r.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Very quiet, and very little doing. Prices are nominally almost unchanged. Beekton September, 12*l.*; October-March delivery, 11*l.* 15*s.*; London, 12*s.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; Leith, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 12*l.*

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—In brisk demand, and still somewhat scarce; 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags, are ruling figures.

PEARL HARDENING.—In steady request at unchanged rates of 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b., in usual casks.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are in fairly good and average demand, but prices have again declined somewhat. Linseed cakes, 95-per-cent. pure, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton; oil cakes, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; cotton cakes, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton; and seconds, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Moving steadily at 57*s.* 6*d.* to 60*s.* per ton, f.o.b.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, July 30.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta remain without fresh feature, at 2*½**l.* to 2*¾**l.* per lb., and the amount of business passing is restricted. First-pressure French is unchanged, at 2*¾**l.* to 2*11**⁄16**l.*; second pressure, 2*¾**l.* to 2*11**⁄16**l.* per lb.

BEESWAX.—Further small sales have been made, and 2 bags of Peruvian have realised 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt. The finer grades of Chilian are still held for prices ranging up to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

QUILLATA-BARK.—Sales are reported of large lines at 13*l.*, and a 2-ton lot has realised 13*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

GINGER (COCHIN).—The market has been practically cleared, and the last sales were made at 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—The stock is now in an exceedingly small compass, and 40*s.* has been accepted for a small lot; but some holders ask 45*s.*

CANARY-SEED (TURKISH).—There is but small movement in the article; 312 bags have realised 40*s.* per qr., and higher prices are looked for.

ACACIA-SORTS.—In consequence of the plague in Egypt, a much stronger speculative movement has manifested itself, and parcels of 129 serons and 101 sacks have sold, at prices ranging from 30*s.* to 31*s.*; and holders of parcels on the spot show little or no disposition to part with their stocks.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Still available at 65*s.* to 70*s.* per qr., but the quantity offering is very small.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Sales have been made during the week of 60 bags, at 72*s.* 6*d.* for good yellow. Several sales have been made at 70*s.* to 71*s.* 6*d.*

HONEY.—One hundred and ninety-three barrels of Pile 3 Peruvian have been sold, at prices ranging from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Chilian and Californian are unchanged.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, July 29.

Our drug-market shows a little more animation this week.

AGAR-AGAR is unchanged on the spot at 310*m.*, and forward delivery 295*m.* per 100 kilos,

ANISEED.—Russian is quoted 40m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese is low at 25m.

BALSAM PERU is quiet at 11m.

BORAX is slow of sale at 26m. for crystals.

CAMPOR is quiet at 412m. in second-hands.

CUMIN-SEED.—Mogador is a little stronger, at 39m. for new crop.

CORIANDE-SEED is quiet at 17m.

ERGOT is in a more undecided position, at 315m. to 325m. for Spanish on the spot.

MENTHOL is in demand, but scarce, on the spot at 33m., and forward delivery 28½m.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—HGH is very strong, in consequence of New York cables of a short crop; stocks at 9½m. are very scarce.

WAX (JAPANESE) is less active, and it seems the highest point has been touched; spot is 95m., and forward 92m.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 31:—Native speculators have entered the market. New current talequale is now held at 6s. 5d. per lb., and Yerli at 6s. 8d. per lb., f.o.b. Smyrna.

NEW YORK, July 31:—Business here is fair. Domestic quinine has been reduced to 29c. per oz., and opium remains an easy market at \$2.72 per lb. HGH oil of peppermint is higher again, at \$1.95 per lb. Senega continues to advance, and 52s. per lb. is now the lowest price. Golden-seal (*hydrastis canadensis*) is also higher, at 54c.; and for menthol crystals \$4.75 per lb. is now the lowest. Bleached beeswax has an easy feeling at 29c. per lb.

ACIDS.—The following are the current quotations for some of the principal acids of B.P. quality in quantity: Sulphuric, 2½d. per lb.; nitric, 3d.; hydrochloric, 17s. 6d. per cwt.; hydrobromic, dil., 5½d.; phosphoric, conc., 8½d. per lb.

ARGOL.—The production of argol in the province of Lecce during 1901 is reported to have been 530 tons, of which a considerable proportion was exported to Austria-Hungary.

ARROWROOT quiet. At auction on Wednesday fair St. Vincents sold at 2½d., and good at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER of English make is held here at 7d. per ton; f.o.b., 6d. 7s. 6d. on rails Liverpool for softwood casks, or 6d. 10s. f.o.b., and 6d. 10s. f.o.b. on the Tyne.

BORAX is steady, at 13s. per cwt. for crystals and 14s. for powder. Boric acid is 22s. and 24s. respectively.

CAMPOR.—English refiners have reduced prices of refined bells 1½d. per lb., and flowers 2½d., and now quote as follows: Bells at 2s. 2d. per lb., and flowers 2s. 1d.; 4, 8, and 16-oz. tablets 2s. 3d., with smaller sizes in proportion; ½-ton lots are ¾d. and 1-ton lots 1d. per lb. less than the above figures.

CANARY-SEED.—At public sale last Wednesday common Spanish was bought in at 46s. per quarter, and good at 55s. The quotation for Turkish is 39s., but there is very little trade.

CHAMOMILES.—The crop is later than usual this year, and as yet no quantity is ready. There is a good inquiry, however, and orders are being booked for small lots to come forward. Opening prices are expected to be from 62s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At the monthly auction on Tuesday, the six catalogues comprised less than two thousand packages, more than half of which consisted of Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, and very high prices were paid for it. Arrivals of this description have been more regular of late, and the quality offered on this occasion was better than usual. There was a good general demand, and practically everything was disposed of at an average unit of fully 1½d. per lb. in the case of quinine-bark, against 1½d. to 1½d. paid at the auctions in June, or slightly better than the Amsterdam auction last week. The total quantity of quinine represented about 4 tons (143,360 oz.), and, as will be seen from the table below, one-quarter of the offerings were bought by one firm alone. Sundry druggists also made heavier purchases than usual.

The following table shows the number of packages offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
Bolivian cultivated Calisaya bark	1,062 of which	1,062
East Indian bark	716 "	716
Ceylon bark	141 "	89
Java bark	41 "	41
	1,960	1,908

The following table shows the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	68,279
Agents for the Brunswick factory	45,632
Agents for the American factory	31,987
Messrs. Howards & Sons	25,980
Agents for the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories	25,580
Agents for the Imperial factory	7,250
Druggists, &c.	61,416
Total quantity sold	266,124
Bought in	15,940
Total quantity offered	282,064

The prices paid were as under:—

CEYLON.—Officialis, renewed stem chips and shavings 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., and red chips 2¾d.

JAVA.—Fair red root, 3¾d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, bold thick bright quill (one lot), 8½d.; rich, 7d. to 7¾d.; good, 6d. to 6½d.; fair bright silvery quill, 5d. to 5½d. subject; broken quill, 5½d. to 5½d.; and quillings, 4d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Lederiana original stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 3½d.; branch, 2½d. to 2½d.; root, 4½d.; hybrid stem and branch chips, 3d. to 3½d. Officialis, original stem chips and shavings, 2½d. to 5d.; renewed, 5½d. to 7½d.; and 2½d. to 4¾d. for ordinary to fair; root, poor, 2½d. to 3½d.; fair to good, 4½d. to 5d.; and rich, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Succirubra, original stem chips and shavings, 3½d. to 5½d.; and ordinary, 1½d. to 2½d.; branch, 1½d. to 2d.; and root, 2½d. to 2½d. per lb.

COCAINE.—It would not be surprising, in view of the large stocks of crude cocaine, if prices had to be further reduced ere long.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rather slow of sale this week, at unchanged prices. High strength (98 per cent.) is scarce on the spot, at 78s. 6d. to 79s. per cwt.

DIGITALIS.—Fine quality is offering at from 36s. to 38s. per cwt., c.i.f. London.

ELDER-FLOWERS.—Rubbed, of the new crop, are quoted 45s. to 48s. per cwt., c.i.f.

FERRI ET QUIN. CIT. has been reduced to 6½d. per oz. in 1-oz. vials, and 5½d. in 25-oz. tins. For not less than 100 oz. in 1-oz. vials 6d. is quoted, and 5d. for 25-oz. tins.

GALLS.—Japanese are quoted 52s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., and ordinary Chinese at 54s. 6d. for August-September steamer-shipment; plum-shaped have been sold at 57s., c.i.f.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are very scarce on the spot; for July shipment 38s. 6d. per cwt., ex quay, is quoted.

GAMBOGE is firm, but very quiet. For fine Siam pipe 14d. is quoted, and 11d. for medium ditto. There have been no arrivals lately.

GENTIAN is in steady demand at from 19s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HELLEBORE-ROOT.—White is quoted 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt., c.i.f.

INDIGO.—The total exports of indigo from Java during 1901 amounted to 1,411,310 lbs., against 1,537,149 lbs. in the previous year. Most of this was from Middle Java, and the bulk found its way to the Japanese, Russian, and German markets. Prices were very low, and the planters lost money. The export-duty on indigo has been abolished, and this will to a small extent tend to prevent this trade being entirely exterminated in favour of artificial indigo, which is making great headway in Java, and receiving more and more favour from consumers.

IPECACUANHA.—Since the auctions some small sales of Rio root have been made at 9s. per lb. for very lean and woody root. Fair "cultivated" is quoted 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., according to holder. Cartagena is quoted 3s. 9d. to 4s., the latter figure being for selected bales. A further ten bales of Johore ipecacuanha is expected to arrive shortly, and the Danube has brought about 90 bales of Rio.

MENTHOL.—Supplies on the spot are at a very low ebb, and holders are now asking 16s. per lb. for Kobayashi crystals, which is an advance of 1s. 6d. on the prices quoted by us last week. So far, however, 15s. appears to be the highest price paid for this brand.

NUX VOMICA.—A report from Calcutta dated July 10 states that this product has been practically neglected during the preceding fortnight; asking prices are 2.9r. to 2.11r. per oz. maund, loose, and the unsold stocks of all sorts are said to be about 50 tons.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is firmly held at from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Small sales of Calcutta seconds have been made on the spot at 2½d. per lb. A report from Calcutta dated July 10 states that prices keep very steady owing to light productions and stocks. Crushers are fully engaged in working against old contracts. Hull make of first pressings is quoted 24l. 15s. per ton for November-December delivery, ex wharf London. Belgian is easier at 25l. 10s. for firsts, and 23l. for seconds, ex wharf.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The London market is very quiet, there being practically no business, and values are unchanged at from about 140s. to 145s., c.i.f., per barrel. Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 26 that there is practically no demand for cod-liver oil, this being the height of the dull season. The price is unchanged at 135s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for best non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,313½ barrels, against 6,159 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, LEMON, keeps firm and in fair demand, at from 2s. 11d. to 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—On the spot there are sellers at 5d. per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American HGH continues to advance, and from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 10½d. per lb., London terms, has been freely paid this week, and holders in second hands are now asking 10s. So-called Wayne County in tins is quoted at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. in second hands, and 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. net are the importers' quotations, and bids of slightly under these figures have been refused. Todd's crystal white is offered at 9s. 3d. per lb. spot. Japanese dementholised is slowly advancing in sympathy with American, and 4s. spot has been paid for a large quantity, 4s. 3d. being now asked; 40 per cent. oil is very scarce.

OPIUM.—The London market is very quiet, and practically no business is reported. Good Persian (10 per cent.) is obtainable at from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

Smyrna, July 18.—The market for new opium is rather firm, as at the reduced prices of last week many buyers came forward, but sellers were with difficulty induced to sell only 32 cases.

Constantinople, July 26.—The market closes quiet here, but Smyrna is firmer owing to speculative purchases. Peasants who were freely sending in their stuff on the market some days back have changed their ideas, and are now holding on for better prices; but if speculators and U.S.A. buyers keep off we fail to see what will prevent a lower range of prices being established. The week's sales amount to 15 cases new crop at 6s. 2d., and 2 cases old at 6s. 2d. per lb., f.o.b.

POPPY-HEADS.—The new Belgian crop promises well, so that a reduction from present high prices may be expected.

POTASH PERMANGANATE has been advanced 1l. per ton, makers asking 35l. for small crystals, and 40l. for large. Present value is still very low, and prices, it is said, could probably be further advanced without causing undue competition.

QUININE.—As a result of the 15-per-cent. reduction in bark at the Amsterdam sale last week, German manufacturers officially reduced the price of sulphate in 1,000-oz. lots by 1d. per oz., and now quote 1s. Howards have made no reduction in sulphate, but their prices for salts have been lowered in conjunction with other makers. Whiffen's make has also been reduced to 1s. Subsequent to the announcement of the official drop, the second-hand market had become very dull, with sellers of B. and S. and/or Brunswick at 10½d., but a small business has been done at 10¾d. on the spot, and on Wednesday 10½d. was paid for a small quantity. The following are now the prices for the leading salts of quinine in 100-oz. tins:—Citrate, 1s. 5½d.; bisulphate, 1s. 0½d.; hydrobromide, 1s. 5d.; hydrochloride, 1s. 5d.; lactate, 1s. 6d.; phosphate, 1s. 7d.; salicylate, 1s. 5d.; and tannate, 9d. to 9½d. per oz.

The result of the auction held on July 30 at Batavia was as follows: Of 4,200 kilos. Ed. II. offered, 3,200 kilos. (110,000 oz.) were sold at an average of fl. 15 per kilo. (8½d. per oz.), equal to a 5½ cent per half-kilo Amsterdam unit, against fl. 18½ per kilo. at the previous auction. The next auction will take place at Batavia on September 3.

There were no exports from Java during May. From January to May the exports have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Cases ...	414	821	657	755	358

The British Consul at Java reports that the quantity of quinine produced by the Bandong factory and sold at auction during 1901 was 1,014,000 oz. The bulk of the quinine was shipped to the U.S.A. and London. Some parcels were also forwarded to Australia, British India, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements.

QUICKSILVER is firm at 8l. 15s. per bottle. The British Consul at St. Petersburg says that mercury is now obtained in South Russia in considerable quantities, and that Russia is more of a competitor in the world's market than a purchaser, the Russian supply being too large for home consumption. No figures relating to the production or exports are given.

The following figures relate to the imports and exports of quicksilver for this year:—

		Imports.			
		1902	1901	1900	1899
June (bottles) ...		4,564	5,684	411	11,161
Jan.-June (bottles)		31,575	26,514	4,208	43,491
		Exports.			
June (bottles) ...		617	5,356	862	1,855
Jan.-June (bottles)		12,581	15,198	12,435	14,333
		Average Price.			
		1902	1901	1900	1899
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June ...		8 15 0	9 2 6	9 9 6	8 3 0

SARSAPARILLA.—It is reported that the revolution in Colombia will have the effect of curtailing supplies. There is a shipment of grey Jamaica root now on the way, however.

SENEGA.—Spot-holders have advanced their price to 2s. 5d. per lb., net, and are not eager sellers at that figure. A New York cable received on Wednesday states that the scarcity continues—in fact, there are no offers obtainable from the producing districts, and price is advancing.

SENNA.—The s.s. *Coromandel* is due on August 5 with 290 bales of new-crop Tinnevely leaf, and the *Egypt* has arrived with 160 bales, which will be offered next week.

SHELLAC.—The week opened with higher prices from Calcutta, but subsequently an easier feeling prevailed and the market has been quiet and fluctuating. On the spot fair second Orange TN has been sold at from 107s. down to 104s. per cwt. for cash.

SODA, HYPOSULPHITE, has a firmer tendency at from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. per ton on the spot in kegs, according to quantity. One of the German makers has practically sold his output for the remainder of this year.

SPICES.—There is a better tone in the market, and rather more business is doing. At auction on Wednesday, nearly all the Cochin *Ginger* was bought in, bold cut at 82s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt., bold and medium at 70s., medium and small at 55s. to 62s. 6d., small at 55s., washed rough, and Calicut brown rough at 45s., and cuttings at 35s. to 36s. Jamaica only partly sold at rather lower prices, common dark to ordinary dull 35s. 6d. to 38s., and middling dull to good fair 38s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 3½d. per lb. for good fair; the price for future delivery is 3¾d. for October-December, and 3¼d. for January-March. One lot of fair Penang sold at 6½d. per lb. *Pimento* is dearer; ordinary clean sold at 2½d. per lb., and 3d. is now asked. Fine Nyassaland *Chillies* partly sold at 45s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt., and good long Japan were bought in at 30s. *Capsicums* were bought in at 25s. per cwt. for East India cherries; good Natal sold at 73s. to 76s. *Cinnamon-quillings* sold at 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Black *Pepper* firm; Tellicherry sold at 5½d. per lb., and Alleppy at 5½d. Singapore is selling privately at 5½d., and the quotation for August-October shipment is 5½d. Singapore white was bought in at 9½d., and Penang at 8½d. per lb.

TURMERIC.—Good to fine bright *Madras* finger is quoted 16s. to 18s., which figures have been paid for small lots. *Cochin* finger is slow of sale at 13s. to 13s. 6d., and split bulbs 9s. 6d. There are sellers of *Bengal* at 14s. 6d., spot, and for arrival business has been done at 9s. 9d., c.i.f.

WAX, BEES'.—American refined yellow (W. H. B. brand), in 2-lb. bricks, in five-case lots, is quoted 8l. 5s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Good squares are now held at 52s. per cwt., spot, at which figure a small business has been done.

Spanish Coconut Oil.

The *Gaceta de Madrid* of July 9 contains an order authorising the temporary admission of coconut or coprah for use in the manufacture of coconut oil, which must be exported within a maximum period of one year, through the Custom House of Barcelona, for the firm of A. Garcia & Co. of Sans. There will be a rebate of 60 per cent. of the duty paid on the coprah on importation.

Duty on Caramel.

With reference to the recent increase in the rates of duty on glucose, as announced in General Order ¹⁰⁰²₁₀₀₁, the Board of Customs now direct that duty on imported caramel be in future charged at the following rates, viz.:—

	s.	d.
Caramel, solid ...	5	0
" liquid ...	3	9

in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule of fixed rates on composite goods issued with General Order ¹⁰⁰⁶₁₀₀₁.

American Arsenic.

Mr. John T. Davis (of Tacoma) has sold to an eastern syndicate for \$50,000 control of an arsenic-mine in Mineral Creek, fifty miles south-east of Tacoma, and owned by the Mineral Creek Mining Company. The arsenic-mine has been developed with 1,400 feet of shafting tunneling, with five miles of waggon-road, sawmill, electric plant, and hoisting-machinery. A tramway 1,500 feet long is being constructed. The purchasers will have reduction-works completed in September, involving the installation of expensive machinery. Aside from a small mine near Everett, they are the only arsenic-mine in the United States.

New Chemical-works.

The first section of a new chemical-works, erected on the Marsh at Widnes, has recently been opened through the enterprise of a number of well-known Liverpool men. The undertaking, under the title of the Chemical-manufacturing Company (Limited), with offices in Old Hall Street, Liverpool, is designed for the production of paste blue, prussiates, sulphocyanides, ammonia, and other kindred articles. The process under which these chemicals are to be produced is the invention of Herr Edward Pfanenschmidt, of Dantzig, who directed his own factory in that city, and the directors of the Chemical-manufacturing Company have secured the services of his son to carry out the process.

English Herb-crops.

Messrs. J. & G. Miller write that the herb-crops in the Mitcham district this season on the whole are not very promising. *Lavender*, however, promises to be a good crop of fine quality, and will probably be as abundant as last year should the weather continue hot and dry until it is harvested. *Peppermint* will be the shortest crop since 1893, even if we have favourable weather from now until harvest, but should the weather be very unfavourable during the next two months it will not exceed half an average one. There are a few fields which look well, but they are the exception, as most of them are very thin and bare, and the acreage is very small owing to little being planted out last year. *Belladonna* is a good crop, *Henbane* a very poor one, and much under last year. The crop of *Chamomiles* looks well, but the acreage of this plant in this district is now very small.

Dalmatian Essential Oils.

There was exported from Spalato and its vicinity in 1901 654,766 lbs. of chrysanthemum essence, of which 127,867 lbs. went to Germany and the rest to Trieste, Vienna, and France. The price of the inferior quality was from 6l. 15s. to 7l. 12s. per centner (220 lbs.). The best quality brings 8l. 12s. to 9l. 5s. per centner. Rosemary essence is produced principally on the Island of Lesina. The export amounted to 266,313 lbs. last year, of which 3,567 lbs. was sent to Germany, the remainder being sold on the market at Trieste. The price of rosemary essence varied between 12l. 14s. and 15l. per centner. There was also exported 41,887 lbs. of rosemary leaves, from which the essence is extracted, of which 19,841 lbs. was sent to Germany and the rest sold at Trieste.

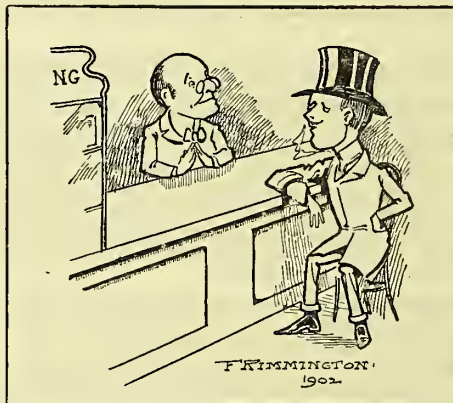
VARIA.

HONEY to the value of 2,014l. was exported from the Hawaiian Islands last year.

"THE C. & D. pages still keep increasingly interesting, even to the far-off chemists," writes a New Zealand subscriber (31/8).

THE imports of aniline dyes to Canton increase year by year, In 1901 they amounted to no less than 197,175 Haikuan taels, against 98,236 Haikuan taels in 1891. In 1901 the tael was equal to 3s., and in 1891 4s. 10d.

"PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS." Published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Canon Street, E.C., price 2s. 6d. net.—The *Chemist's Assistant*, writing in regard to the new edition, says it "has been prepared by a pharmacist of long experience in this branch of analysis, with the co-operation of a graduate in medicine of the London University. The result is an eminently satisfactory handbook containing all the essentials of the subject. . . . Not every pharmacist has the opportunity to practise urine-analysis to any great extent for purposes of profit, but it is within the competence of everyone to become acquainted with the uses and the methods of use of the reagents he sells. We have known the pharmacist who had not heard, and, indeed, denied, the existence of an 'amphoteric reaction,' just as we have known the assistant who spent his duty-evenings gaining acquaintance with the urinary peculiarities of the members of the staff. Both these classes will gain instruction from the book under consideration."



JONES: "Send some baby's sleeping-mixture up to my place at once."

Chemist: "Yes, Mr. Jones. One bottle?"

Jones: "Good gracious! no; a hogshhead. It's twins."

WHAT IS A CHEMIST?—The *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, has been taken to task by Mr. J. H. Coleman (Wolverhampton) and Mr. T. R. Perkins (Henley-in-Arden) for calling Hollis, the abortionist, a chemist. The Editor of the *B.D.G.* replied:—

We are quite familiar with the purpose of the Pharmacy Act which was passed to prevent persons who possessed no qualification from describing themselves as chemists, and acting as dispensers of dangerous drugs. Hollis was *de facto* a chemist, but *de jure* he was not entitled to describe himself as such for commercial purposes, because his name was not upon the register. In the court proceedings he was described as a chemist.

MR. CHARLES E. THOMSON, Principal of the Crown Perfumery Company, asks us to deny the malicious rumour that his manager, Mr. S. F. Goss, and Mr. Wilkinson are about to sever their connection with the company. He adds that his "personal relations have been so pleasant with these gentlemen, and the business has shown such a marked increase under their guidance that there is no question of such a thing."

MR. GEORGE A. GRIERSON, chemist and druggist, who is well known as former manager of Bleasdale (Limited), York, is now a student of medicine in Edinburgh University, and we notice that he figures well in the class-prize and honours list. For example, he gets first-class honours in botany and in practical botany (with a medal), and he also gets honours in zoology. Mr. Grierson is one of the four who have passed the first professional examination with distinction.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

MR. J. M. GOODENOUGH, late manager to Messrs. Darroll & Co., has bought Messrs. Darroll's branch shop at Plumstead, near Wynberg, Cape Colony.

APPLICATION has been made to the Natal authorities on behalf of William Seward Rice, of New York, U.S.A., for the registration of the trade-mark "Developing Lymphol" in respect of "a chemical preparation for human use in all forms of rupture."

PATENTS.—Among patents recently applied for at the Cape are one for "improvements in and relating to the manufacture of nitric acid," by Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig, and another for an invention for "improvements in detonating-composition to be used as a substitute for preparation of fulminate of mercury," by Joseph Fuhrer, of Vienna.

NEW DOCTORS.—The following have been licensed as medical practitioners in Cape Colony: Thomas Jones, L.S.A. (formerly of Goswell Road, London, England); Thomas White Ogilvie, M.B.C.M. (late of Aberdeen, Scotland); William Paisley, M.B., B.S. (formerly surgeon s.s. *Goth*, Union Castle Company); John Charles Mitchell, M.B.C.M. (late of Gilmerton, near Edinburgh).

Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia.

ANNUAL REPORT.

IN consequence of the war little has been done during the past year. At the annual meeting, held at Bulawayo, Mr. Harold W. Smart (the President) took the chair. The annual report was read by the Secretary (Mr. W. Dawn Copley) and the financial statement by Mr. Bickle (Treasurer). The



MR. C. F. CONRATH.

following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. C. F. Conrath; Vice-President, Mr. Will J. Bickle; Secretary, Mr. W. Dawn Copley (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr. G. E. Truscott; and extra member of the Executive, Mr. L. F. Moore. Mr. Smart having vacated the chair, the new President, on taking his seat, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President, complimenting him and his officers on the creditable state of the Society.

DEATH OF C. J. RHODES.

A special meeting was held on April 5 on receipt of the news of the death of the Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes. It was resolved by all the members of the Society to express their sorrow at this sad event, emphasising their appreciation of his abilities and great ideas as the founder of Rhodesia. A sum of money was voted out of the funds of the Society for the purchase of a wreath, to be placed on the coffin while lying in state at the Drill Hall, Bulawayo. Mr. Conrath (the President), being one of the old pioneers of Rhodesia, was chosen as one of the pall-bearers who escorted the coffin from the Drill Hall to the last resting-place of Rhodes—World's View—pharmacy thus being represented in the final tribute to the deceased statesman and empire-builder.

A SOCIAL GATHERING

of the members of the Society was held on Saturday night, April 19, on the eve of departure of Mr. Copley on a visit to England, and of Mr. J. H. Nimmo on his leaving Rhodesia. During the evening the President took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Bickle and Mr. Copley on each being presented with a daughter, and he also welcomed one of the old members, Mr. F. R. Franks, who has recently returned from the front, where he had creditably served his time with the Imperial Light Horse. Mr. Moore seconded in a humorous little speech. Mr. Nimmo was presented with a memento pipe as a token of good will from the members of the Society, and he replied in an appreciative speech.

At a general meeting held on June 13, the subject for discussion was the importation of

BRITISH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES SINE STAMP.

It was resolved to reply to a letter received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, stating that the Rhodesian Society will support them in whatever action they may take. The members agreed to acquiesce in abolishing the unnecessary stamp. During the past year Rhodesian chemists have been pushing American patents in preference to British, because the British manufacturers refuse to supply their preparations unstamped. This causes their 1s. 1½d. preparations to be landed in South Africa nearly 22s. per gross dearer than somewhat similar preparations supplied by American houses, the 22s. being composed of 18s. per gross for stamps, plus the 20 per cent. duty on the stamps. Certain firms have already established branch depôts at Cape Town to facilitate the sale of their medicines unstamped, and their sales have increased.

At the last general meeting of the Society the members voted a sum of money to the Benevolent Fund now being subscribed in Cape Town to assist distressed members of the craft. At the same meeting three new members were elected—namely, Messrs. W. Burnett, C. Meredith, and G. S. Wilkins.

We have to record with deep regret the death of an old member, W. Mackridge, which took place at Tuli on May 10.

It is satisfactory to note that with all the difficulties Rhodesia has had to contend with, the Society has steadily increased in membership, and its services to pharmacy have been more and more appreciated.

WASTING WATER.—During the prevalence of a severe drought in a northern town, a well-known medical practitioner was one morning waited on by a waterworks employé, who, announcing that he had called about the water, began to enlarge upon the necessity of not allowing the precious fluid to be wasted.

"Ah, yes, just so," replied the doctor. "But let me assure you there is no unnecessary leakage of any description in this establishment; indeed, we are most sparing and economical with it in every way."

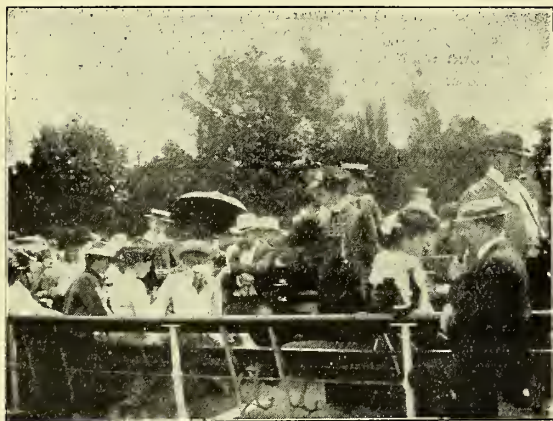
"No doubt, no doubt," responded the zealous official, meditatively, "but there's one other special way in which ye could help us in our difficulty."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the man of medicine, growing interested. "Pray explain."

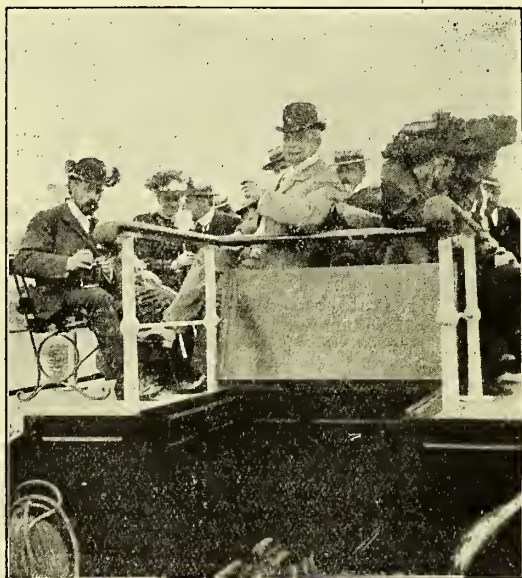
"Well," was the unexpected answer, "on nigh all the labels on yer physic-bottles ye give the direction: 'This mixture to be taken three or four times a day in water.' Now, I ha' bin thinkin' that, as our reservoir is so low, ye might let the sick folk take it neat, or onyway in summat else for a time, till rain cooms."

Business and Pleasure.

THE following pictures are selected from many taken by a pharmaceutical camerist who went with the P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. up the river Thames last week:—



A SIDE VIEW OF THE UPPER DECK AND THE FAIR PASSENGERS.



MR. TEBBUTT LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.

Reviews.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied for the use of Colleges and Schools. Translated from Ganot's "Éléments de Physique" by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S. Sixteenth edition, edited by A. W. REINOLD, M.A., F.R.S. Illustrated by 9 coloured plates and maps, and 1,048 wood-cuts. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. xi. + 1137. 15s. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

It was some time in the sixties when the first translation of Ganot's physics appeared in England, and since then it has passed through numerous editions and been the text-book on physics of thousands of students. As a general treatise on physics the book is probably without a rival on account

of its comprehensiveness. Mr. Reinold has effected several improvements by re-arranging the matter, bringing the information up to date, and omitting some old-fashioned pieces of apparatus, which should give the book a renewed lease of life. To give an idea of the contents of the treatise we mention the headings of the several "books" of which it is made up: (1) matter, force, and motion; (2) gravitation and molecular attraction; (3) liquids; (4) gases; (5) sound; (6) heat; (7) light; (8) magnetism; (9) frictional electricity; and (10) dynamical electricity. The end chapters are taken up with the outlines of meteorology and climatology, and problems and examples in physics. As an instance of the way the book has been brought up to date, we may mention that the fact that Marconi has succeeded in sending signals across the Atlantic is recorded in the chapter on "Wireless Telegraphy." The principles of both Cowper's and Ritchie's telautographs are also explained.

Die Theorie der Elektrolytischen Dissociation. By Dr. MAX ROLOFF. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 84. 2m. (Berlin, 1902: Julius Springer).

ACCORDING to the preface, the object of this pamphlet is to provide such an introductory sketch of the electrolytic-dissociation theory (or, as many prefer to call it, the ionisation theory) as may enable an uninitiated reader to judge whether he is likely to be repaid by a more extended study of the theory. The sketch is divided into five sections, of which the first three deal shortly, but satisfactorily, with the history of the foundation and development of the ionisation theory; the fourth section discusses objections to the theory, while the fifth, which will probably prove the most generally attractive, introduces the reader to a number of its many and varied applications. The author, as an adherent of the theory, writes for the enlightenment of readers who are open to conviction, and presents the facts upon which the theory rests in an orderly and systematic manner which is well calculated to maintain their interest and gain their adherence. More than 200 references to original papers are given in the foot-notes. There is no index.

Recent Wills.

ABEL.—The will of the late Mr. Frank George Abel, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Tonbridge, Kent, who died on February 21, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Abel, of Tonbridge, sole executrix. The gross estate is valued at 1,205*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and the net personalty 899*l.* 5*s.*

CLAPHAM.—The will of the late Mr. John Clapham, chemist and druggist, Oak House, Meanwood Road, Leeds, who died on February 25, has been proved at the Wakefield District Registry by his executors, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson Clapham, widow, the relict of Mr. Peter Spencer Clapham, 183 Hunslet Road, Leeds, botanical chemist, the son of the said deceased, and Mr. John Henry Gash, of Albion Street, Leeds, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, the executors. The gross estate is valued at 6,044*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and the net personalty 1,425*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

FERRIE.—The late Mr. Andrew Ferrie of the Crown Chemical-works, Eccles, has left a gross estate valued at 4,302*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

MAKING.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. Edwin James Making, chemist and druggist, of 63 St. Benedict Street, Norwich, was granted to his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Making, on December 3, 1901, at the Norwich District Registry, by whom the gross estate was valued at 619*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

MANNERS.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. John Manners, chemist and druggist, Gateshead-on-Tyne, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Annie Martin Manners, Miss Kate Manners, spinster, and Mr. David Manners, sign-writer, by whom the gross estate is valued at 375*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

ROBINSON.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. Stanley Robinson, chemist and druggist, of Brookfield Park Road, Oldham, who died on October 25, 1901, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Robinson, Mr. Albert Stanley Robinson, cycle agent, and Mr. Robert Bigland, insurance agent, by whom the gross estate has been proved at 9,248*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

